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Supplement No. 7

by

Margaret Mughisuddin

assisted by

Heidi Berry

June 1965

Research Memorandum 65-7

SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON 16, D.C.

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The American University 5010 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20016

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Central Intelligence Agency Library	CIA
Department of Commerce Library	CL
Department of Labor Library	LL
Department of State Library	State
District of Columbia Public Library	DCPL
Library of Congress	LC
Military Assistance Institute	MAI
United States Information Agency Library. .	USIA

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OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

Broadcasting and Visual Activities, Pacific	BAVPAC
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ABSTRACTS

PART ONE: FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS OF COUNTERINSURGENCY

The Insurgency Problem

Areas of Instability

1. Alexander, Robert J. Review of THE RISE OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT, by Moises Poblete Troncoso and Ben G. Burnett, in THE ANNALS, 334 (Mar 1961), 188-89. This book on the history of the Latin American labor movement has possible value as a background study.
2. "Another Asian Country In A Weird War With Reds," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, (May 3, 1965), 74-76. Ill. The author reports that Malaysia seems to be winning the war Indonesia launched against her. Measures taken to defeat Indonesian infiltrators are described and their success noted, along with comment on the internal situation in Malaysia.
3. Kahin, George McT. "Malaysia and Indonesia," PACIFIC AFFAIRS, 37 (Fall 1964), 253-70. The author presents a background study of the Malaysian-Indonesian conflict, and sees Indonesian distrust of the large Chinese population in Malaysia as an element basic to their strife. He urges them to unite to resist Chinese Communist domination.
4. Mills, Lennox A. SOUTHEAST ASIA: Illusion and Reality in Politics and Economics. Minneapolis: Univ of Minnesota Press, [c. 1964]. viii, 365pp. Map, bibl., notes, ind. Mills analyzes the political background, structure and stability, and the economic situation and potential of the nations of SE Asia.

5. "Thailand," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 26, 1965), nnnl. The Voice of the People (clandestine) reports that people of NE Thailand suffer from terrorism, confiscation of land for military purposes, and neglect of natural catastrophes such as drought and floods, because of the "Thanom-U.S. clique" policy.
 6. Unger, Leonard. "Present Objectives and Future Possibilities in Southeast Asia," DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN, 52 (May 10, 1965), 712-19. U.S. policy to continue fighting in Vietnam unless Hanoi accepts U.S. offers for negotiation is stated. The U.S. objective in S. Vietnam, according to the Pres., is "the independence of S. Vietnam...."
 7. Wallace, James H. "What's Wrong In Latin America," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, (May 24, 1965), 40-44. After travelling through Latin America, conducting interviews and observing situations, the author concludes the area has deep-seated problems where growing pressures could lead to explosive situations. Political, economic background is given.
- See also 8, 15, 16, 19, 20, 148, 153, 155, 163, 188, 203, 205, 207, 220, 227, 229, 236, 280, 298, 339, 417

The Nature of Insurgency

8. Ali, S.M. "Rebels' Reasons in Bhutan," FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 48 (May 6, 1965), 274. Ill. In Kathmanu, Ali interviewed a spokesman for a group of self-exiled Bhutanese who are currently weighing possible ways of ridding Bhutan of Indian control and influence.

9. Black, Cyril E. and Thomas P. Thornton. COMMUNISM AND REVOLUTION: The Strategic Uses of Political Violence. Pub. for the Center of International Studies. Princeton: Univ Press, 1964. viii, 467pp. Bibl., ind. In 15 articles Communist revolutionary strategy is analyzed--as a WWII legacy, and as an evolutionary factor in the developing states.
10. Collier, Richard. THE GREAT INDIAN REBELLION: A Dramatic Account of the Sepoy Rebellion. New York: E.P. Dutton, 1964. 384pp. Ill., bibl. This novel, primarily a description of the suffering of British civilians and army personnel during the Sepoy Mutiny, 1857-58, contains information on the methods the Brit. used to put down the Mutiny.
11. Eckstein, Harry, ed. INTERNAL WAR, Problems and Approaches. New York: Free Press of Glencoe, [c. 1964]. x, 339pp. Notes, charts. LC-JC491.E25. This book, a collection of articles on the subject of internal war, contains two articles, cited separately, that deal with counterinsurgency in a theoretical manner.
12. Modelski, George. "The Viet Minh Complex," in COMMUNISM AND REVOLUTION, eds. Cyril E. Black and Thomas P. Thornton. Princeton: Univ Press, 1964. Pp. 185-214. International Affairs professor concerns himself with the Viet Minh revolutionary model. The significance of Vietnamese in NE Thailand as a revolutionary catalyst is assessed.
13. Pye, Lucian W. "The Roots of Insurgency and the Commencement of Rebellions," in INTERNAL WAR: Problems and Approaches, ed. Harry Eckstein. New York: Free Press of Glencoe, [c. 1965]. Pp. 157-79. LC-JC491.E25. The author points out difficulties of governments faced with insurgencies, and suggests political strategies useful to the COIN forces.

See also 11, 14, 32, 143, 219, 238, 249, 268, 280, 298, 334, 415, 417, 421, 426

Communist Support and Exploitation

14. Janos, Andrew C. "The Communist Theory of the State and Revolution," in COMMUNISM AND REVOLUTION, eds. Cyril E. Black and Thomas P. Thornton. Princeton: Univ Press, 1964. Pp. 27-41. This discussion of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and revolutionary strategy should add to counterinsurgency-force understanding of Communist exploitation of insurgency.
15. Thornton, Thomas P. "Asia," in COMMUNISM AND REVOLUTION, eds. Cyril E. Black and Thomas P. Thornton. Princeton: Univ Press, 1964. Pp. 271-301. Thornton assesses Communist strength and potential in neutral, aligned, and divided Asian states and says likelihood of revolutionary violence is low while Communists think Asians favor their example.
16. Thornton, Thomas P. "Communist Attitudes Toward Asia, Africa and Latin America," in COMMUNISM AND REVOLUTION, eds. Cyril E. Black and Thomas P. Thornton. Princeton: Univ Press, 1964. Pp. 245-269. Author discusses Communist analysis of potentially exploitable classes: "national bourgeoisie," peasantry, intelligentsia and military.

See also 70, 176, 186, 187, 203, 219

Policy and Its Considerations

Political Posture

17. "Albania," FBIS DAILY REPORT: USSR & EAST EUROPE, (May 19, 1965), MM1-mm3. In this Serbo-Croatian broadcast from Tirana the "Khrushchevite revisionists" at the UN are criticized for their consideration of a "Chiang Kai-shek delegate's" proposal re the Dominican Republic. "Yankee aggression" is deplored.
18. "Are We Walking Into China's Trap?" CURRENT, (May 1965), 12-14. Excerpted from THE (London) OBSERVER, (Mar 14, 1965). The U.S. feels her commitment to S. Vietnam is a test of her willingness to defend democracy. Her stand may lead to serious conflict with Russia; such U.S.-Soviet dissension is encouraged, perhaps even plotted, by China.
19. Beals, Carleton. LATIN AMERICA: WORLD IN REVOLUTION, London: Abelard-Schuman, [c. 1963]. 352pp. Maps, index, bibl. The author criticizes U.S. policy and actions in Latin America. Specific situations involving U.S. support of corrupt dictators and terrorism in Mexico, Bolivia, Argentina, Venezuela, Guatemala, Cuba, Nicaragua and Columbia are noted.
20. Ben, Philippe. "The Dead End of Non-alignment," THE REPORTER, 32 (May 20, 1965), 19-22. Ill. Author assesses African and Communist bloc attitudes re the challenge of China to world communism and the U.S. presence in Asia. Vietnam is the focus of the current contest, according to the author.

21. Brunn, Robert R. "Truce Signs Seen," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Mar 24, 1965), 6. According to the author, Johnson's statement that the U.S. has no designs on Hanoi and Gen. Giap's hint that negotiations might begin without U.S. withdrawal from S. Vietnam are the first indications that a settlement of the Vietnam war is possible.
22. "Communist China: International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 13, 1965), BBB1-bbb25. Peking broadcasts deplore Johnson's "guise" as the "world gendarme" and report on U.S. actions in Vietnam and in the Dominican Republic.
23. "Communist China: International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 17, 1965), BBB1-bbb23. Johnson's statement that the U.S. will "meet force with force" is reported and criticized. U.S. policy and action in the Dominican Republic is also condemned.
24. "Communist China: International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 20, 1965), BBB1-bbb21. U.S. strategy of suspending air attacks on North Vietnam in an effort to persuade Hanoi to negotiate the war is reported a failure, and the U.S. has resumed its bombing. U.S. action in the Dominican Republic is condemned.
25. "The Crossroads," THE NATION, 200 (Feb 15, 1965) 153. The editor feels the U.S. is losing the Vietnam war and that it should withdraw and negotiate with the Viet Cong. The strengthened position gained by withdrawal would better allow the U.S. to attempt, by threat of force, to keep a reunited Vietnam neutral.

26. "Cuba," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Latin America, (May 26, 1965), HHHH1-hhhh6. Havana Friendly Voice of Cuba condemns aggressive behavior of U.S. forces in Santo Domingo. The troops were sent, in the view of Castroites, "under the pretext" of protecting U.S. lives.
27. Davies, John Paton, Jr. "Yankee Go Home? Stay Home? Intervene?" THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, (May 23, 1965), 28-9, 77-8. "We shall work with the U.A.S. and individual Latin American countries as best we can to persuade and pressure them, collectively and singly, to prevent Comm take-overs and to intervene militarily" when the Pres feels we must.
28. Davis, Saville R. "The Issue, Vietnam--The Answer,...Stay? Pull Out?" THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Mar 3, 1965), 9. Map. This author presents the alternatives the U.S. has in S. Vietnam: stay, or pull out. He supports each point of view with different reasoning, but feels the official U.S. policy to stay is the correct choice.
29. Davis, Saville R. "Viet Red Build-Up Despite Air Raids," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, (Mar 13, 1965), 1, 4. U.S. air attacks on N. Vietnam have not led Hanoi to decrease its aggression in the South. U.S. policy, despite debate, remains one of firm and increased military pressure on the Communists, with hope of eventual negotiation.
30. Draper, Theodore. "The Roots of the Dominican Crisis," THE NEW LEADER, 48 (May 24, 1965), 3-18. Draper focuses attention on the U.S. decision to first support Wessin y Wessin's junta and then Imbert's junta against the popular movement to restore Juan Bosch to the Dominican Presidency.

31. Farley, A.N. "Offensive Response and Developing Nations," EASTERN WORLD, 19 (June 1965), 14-15. The U.S. must act to preserve Vietnam's revolutionary integrity by instigating civic action programs designed to meet rising expectations and pressing economic and social needs.
32. Fleming, D. F. "What Is Our Role In East Asia?" WESTERN POLITICAL QUART RLY, 18 (Mar 1965), 73-86. The author analyzes the U.S. history, present position, and alternatives in Asia. He urges establishment of relations with China, and a peaceful settlement in Vietnam as the best way to establish and ensure world peace.
33. Frankel, Max. "Johnson Renews Bid On Vietnam; Defends Bombing," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 28, 1965), 1, 14. The author reports that no significant change in U.S. policy toward Vietnam has been stated in Pres Johnson's news conference. Johnson defended U.S. bombing of N. Vietnam as necessary, and stressed U.S. hopes for peace talks.
34. Frankel, Max. "U.S. Turns Down Thant Proposal On Truce Parley," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 10, 1965), 1, 2. The U.S. has told UN Sec Gen Thant that it will not negotiate over S. Vietnam until Comm aggression ceases. The U.S. has tried to warn N. Vietnam of its serious intent to stay in S. Vietnam by air attacks, and the assignment of Marines to Danang.
35. Frankel, Max. "Washington Still Rules Out Any Negotiations," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Feb 18, 1965), 1, 10. Despite increased urging for a negotiated settlement in S. Vietnam, official U.S. policy continues to advocate military support of the S. Vietnamese until a return to the 1954 Geneva accord on Indo-China can be effected.

36. Geyelin, Phillip. "Report Indicts Red Aggression in Vietnam," THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 165 (Mar 1, 1965), 3. According to this author, the U.S. assessment of the problem in S. Vietnam has been altered in the White Paper to fit the strategy of expanded war. Geyelin discusses changes and points out difficulties which may face U.S. because of them.
37. Goldbloom, Maurice J. "Johnson So Far: III, Foreign Policy," COMMENTARY, 39 (June 1965), 47-55. The author critically reviews Johnson's foreign policy, especially in the Congo, S. Vietnam, and the Dominican Republic. He feels the U.S. must offer "a better and not merely a more powerful alternative" than Communism to the rest of the world.
38. [Gorer, Robert]. ["Editorial"], BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, 21 (Apr 1965) 2-3. The author feels U.S. policy of "carrying the war to North Vietnam" indicates defeat in S. Vietnam, which he thinks is where the war must be fought. He analyzes and criticizes the policy, advocating negotiation and the establishment of a "Titoist Vietnam."
39. "Guatemala," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Latin America, (May 26, 1965), nnnn1. OFLUSE. Mass demonstrations continue in Guatemala City in repudiation of U.S. armed action in the Dominican Republic.
40. Handelman, Howard. "After The Battle In The Caribbean," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, (May 17, 1965), 33-7. Ill. According to the author, immediate U.S. action in the Dominican Republic prevented a Comm. take-over, but U.S. occupation will be long. U.S. troops have been commanded not to shoot unless attacked and not to regard Dominicans as the enemy.

46. MacDougall, Colina. "A Fig For Hanoi," FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 63 (Apr 22, 1965), 149. Although N. Vietnam may have been tempted by President Johnson's offer of economic aid and unconditional discussions, it seems unlikely to change its strategy of aggression in S. Vietnam.

47. Margolis, Howard. "From Washington: Some Problems in Vietnam," BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, 21 (May 1965), 40-43. Journalist assesses significance of major problems in Vietnam: whether to pull out, escalate, or try to convince Communists that negotiations are necessary. Kinds and uses made of gas in Vietnam are reviewed.

48. Marshall, S.L.A. "The Military Mess," THE NEW LEADER, 48 (Mar 1, 1965), 3, 6. Ill. Military historian is concerned with lack of the "right kind" of troops and proper defensive precautions against Communist guerrillas in Vietnam. He criticizes premises re Hanoi and Peking which currently influence U.S. COIN war policy.

49. Mohr, Charles. "Fight Will Go On," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 2, 1965), 1, 16. The author reports Pres Johnson's speech, in which he stated the U.S. would be willing to participate in "unconditional discussions" over Vietnam. The President offered a \$1 billion aid program to SE Asia, and said the U.S. will continue to support S. Vietnam.

50. Mohr, Charles. "Johnson Asserts U.S. Will Persist in Vietnam Policy," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Feb 18, 1965), 1, 10. Pres. Johnson states U.S. policy on S. Vietnam: "We will persist in the defense of freedom"; "justified and necessary" action will meet further Comm. aggression. He has support from more Repub. than Demo. party members.

51. Niebuhr, Reinhold. "Pretense and Power," THE NEW LEADER, 48 (Mar 1, 1965), 6-7. Protestant theologian-philosopher feels U.S. strategic interests in Vietnam and Asia must be frankly discussed to discredit old pretensions that U.S. is an idealistic nation helping small nations preserve freedom simply because we too were once the pawn of an empire.

52. Norman, Lloyd. "Vietnam Reappraisal," ARMY, 15 (Feb 1965), 22, 25-7, 63, 66. Ill. The author reviews U.S. commitment to S. Vietnam in dollars, troops and lives. He reports Senatorial, U.S. and S. Vietnamese Army opinions, saying most agree with Gen Lansdale that the U.S. has no alternative but continue its present policy and improve its execution.

53. "The One-Way Street," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 7, 1965), 8-E. According to this editorial, the U.S. policy of attacking N. Vietnam is an admission of defeat in S. Vietnam, will not ultimately solve the civil war in the South, may bring Moscow closer to Peking. It raises the question of how far the U.S. is willing to escalate the war.

54. "Peace Through Bombing," THE NATION, 200 (Mar 15, 1965), 265. According to this editorial, the U.S. plan to bomb N. Vietnam until Hanoi stops Viet Cong activity in S. Vietnam rests on the shaky theory that Hanoi controls V.C. actions, and is not likely to be effective. This policy increases the risks of an already dangerous situation.

55. Plank, John. "Our Good Neighbors Should Come First," THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, (June 6, 1965), 30-31, 98-100. Ill. U.S. policy in Latin America has been confused because of dual U.S. aims of a "good neighbor" policy and the policy to prevent Communist subversion. The author feels the U.S. should pursue the "good neighbor" policy totally.

56. Sabavala, Sharokh. "India Pushes Proposal For Peace In Vietnam," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (May 7, 1965), 6. India and neutral signatories of earlier Belgrade pleas are urging India's plan for cessation of hostilities in Vietnam which includes: establishment of an Afro-Asian police force and regulations regarding boundaries.
57. Scott, Richard. "Fear of Invasion By Hanoi Forces," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Mar 18, 1965), 1. Soviet officials fear continued U.S. bombing of N. Vietnam, the public nature of the U.S. demand on Hanoi to stop its aggression in the South, the lack of any incentive for Hanoi to cease its activity, might provoke N. Vietnam to invade the South.
58. Scott, Richard. "Saigon To Get 2,000 More Advisors," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Feb 27, 1965), 1. Increased U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war is marked by U.S. plans to send 2,000 additional troops to S. Vietnam, active participation in air raids, and use of air attacks on N. Vietnam in the hope of making Hanoi call off the war.
59. Scott, Richard. "U.S. Group Suggests Plan For SE Asia," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Feb 24, 1965), 11. The views of the American Friends of Vietnam, who favor a Marshall Plan in Vietnam; of Walter Lippmann, who feels the U.S. should withdraw; and of Senator Dodd, who feels the U.S. should remain, are presented in this article.
60. Scott, Richard. "U.S. Jets On Combat Missions," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Feb 25, 1965), 19. According to the author, the growing necessity for an international settlement of the Vietnam war is indicated by increasing U.S. involvement in the war, exemplified by the active rather than advisory role of U.S. pilots on recent combat missions.

61. Scott, Richard. "Vietnam Settlement Depends on Hanoi," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Feb 26, 1965), 13. Dean Rusk, speaking at a press conference, clarified that the the U.S. will not negotiate in Vietnam until the aggression directed by Hanoi ceases. U.S. air attacks on guerrillas and the arrival of Korean troops in S. Vietnam are noted.
62. Shideler, Jack. "Thai Praises Johnson Move," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Apr 20, 1965), 2. Thai Ambassador Sukich has praised Pres Johnson's stand that the U.S. will remain in S. Vietnam until Comm aggression ceases, and he supports U.S. air attacks on N. Vietnam. Thai COIN measures vs. Comm subversion are not meeting with success.
63. Sperling, Godfrey Jr. "Clay Advises U.S. to Hold On in South Vietnam," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Feb 18, 1965), 3. In a recent interview General Lucius Clay expressed his views that U.S. policy in S. Vietnam should reflect patience. He feels the U.S. should stay, but not begin a general offensive against N. Vietnam.
64. "State Department White Paper On Vietnam," COMMUNIST AFFAIRS, 3 (Jan-Feb 1965), 10-14. The State Department White Paper on Vietnam is summarized in this report. The unfavorable Russian and Chinese reactions are noted.
65. Stephens, Robert. "On The Frontier Of War," THE (London) OBSERVER, (Mar 6, 1965), 10. The author analyzes U.S. policy in Vietnam and feels it has entered a dangerous stage that could lead to international war. He calls on U.S. allies to urge moderation, realism, and a cease fire which he feels are prerequisites to negotiation.

66. Stringer, William H. "SEATO Backs U.S. Viet Policy," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (May 7, 1965), 2. U.S. policy on Vietnam was given full support by a large majority of SEATO nations who agreed to increase their aid to S. Vietnam. Although Pakistan urged negotiation over Vietnam, it did not oppose the U.S. policy.
67. Strout, Richard L. "Vietnam Dilemma: More Stick, Or....," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Mar 30, 1965), 1. According to the author, the U.S. bombing of N. Vietnam has failed to decrease V.C. infiltration from Hanoi and the U.S. must now make a further determination on its policy. Ambassador Taylor says troop morale has improved.
68. Sulzberger, C.L. "Foreign Affairs: Chinese Checkers--Next Move," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 26, 1965), 34. The author feels China must be shown that U.S. air attacks on N. Vietnam are not "the final thrashing about of a dying imperialist power," but an indication of the unlimited means the U.S. is willing to employ to achieve its limited aims.
69. Sulzberger, C.L. "Foreign Affairs: How And Why Policy Changed," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 7, 1965), 8-9. The author feels the U.S. policy of bombing N. Vietnam represents an effort to create a balance of power so that negotiations will be possible. He notes the novelty and dangers of this policy, but feels it is just and wise.
70. Szulc, Tad. "Dominican Truce Signed Under Auspices Of O.A.S.," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 6, 1965), 1, 14. U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic came after the breakdown of public order when fear of a Communist takeover developed. A cease-fire has been arranged by the O.A.S.

71. "Talking of Peace," THE NEW REPUBLIC, 152 (Apr 17, 1965), 5-6. In this editorial the war in S. Vietnam is viewed as a civil war as well as one directed by Hanoi. Prospects for Hanoi's acceptance of U.S. offers of aid are considered dim but the economic policy is seen as "the first step that may lead away from the existing dilemma..." in S. Vietnam.
72. "Toward Talks," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 4, 1965), E-1. Ill., map. The U.S. increases its commitment to Saigon's anti-Communist war while pressure mounts for a "peace offensive" and negotiations. Hanoi's position vis-a-vis Peking and Moscow is debated.
73. "United Kingdom," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Middle East, Africa & West Europe, (May 27, 1965) xl. The SCOTSMAN and the SUN, British newspapers, criticize Johnson's policy in S. Vietnam and in the Dominican Republic.
74. U.S. Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service. A COMPILATION OF MATERIAL RELATING TO UNITED STATES DEFENSE POLICIES IN 1961. (Prep. by Charles H. Donnelly). 87th Cong., 2nd Session, House Doc 502. Washington: GPO, 1965. xi, 174pp. App., tables. This report contains general policy statements relating to COIN forces.
75. U.S. Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service. A COMPILATION OF MATERIAL RELATING TO UNITED STATES DEFENSE POLICIES IN 1962. (Prep. by Charles H. Donnelly). 88th Cong., 1st Sess. House Doc. 155. Washington: GPO, 1963. xi, 174pp. App., tables. This report contains information on U.S. COIN forces and their activities.

76. "USSR International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: USSR & East Europe, (May 19, 1965), BB1-bb27. Moscow broadcasts accuse U.S. of propaganda concoctions re "subversive actions of international communism" as excuse for aggressive behavior in Dominican Republic. U.S. Vietnam policy is similarly criticized.
77. "USSR International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: USSR & East Europe, (May 20, 1965), BB1-bb26. U.S. action in the Dominican Republic is criticized in this series of broadcasts, and attempts by U.S. representatives Bundy and Vance to arrange a truce are noted. U.S. action in Vietnam is also reported and criticized.
78. "What the President Says Now About U.S. Role in Vietnam," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, 58 (May 10, 1965), 73. In his April 27th news conference, Pres. Johnson said the U.S. will continue to aid S. Vietnam and still hopes for a peaceful settlement of the war. The U.S. purpose is to resist aggression, avoid a wider war, and find a peaceful solution.
79. "Why U.S. Risks Big War in Asia," U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, 58 (Mar 15, 1965), 31-34. Maps, ill. According to this article, the U.S. decision to stay in S. Vietnam is based on the opinion that everything the U.S. fought for in Asia in WWII and in Korea will be lost if the U.S. pulls out, and on the theory that Vietnam is now the key to S.E. Asia.
80. Wicker, Tom. "A Johnson Doctrine," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 6, 1965), 14. The author feels Johnson's stand on the Dominican Republic is merely a continuation of Kennedy's policy that U.S. national interests will not tolerate a Communist government in this hemisphere. He feels that Johnson's action is justifiable.

81. Wicker, Tom. "U.S. Raids North Vietnam After 6-Day Lull Brings No Overture From Hanoi," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 19, 1965), 1, 16. The U.S. has resumed bombing N. Vietnam after a six-day pause, called officially for military reasons, but actually to demonstrate to the world that Hanoi has no desire to negotiate the Vietnam war.
82. "Yugoslavia," FBIS DAILY REPCRT: USSR & East Europe, (May 7, 1965), NN1-nn3. According to this report from Belgrade, U.S. actions in the Dominican Republic, S. Vietnam and the Congo are not in line with its alleged democratic view of life, the principles of the O.A.S., or those of the UN.
83. Zorza, Victor. "A Dusty Answer to U.S. Threats," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Mar 18, 1965), 13. The author feels U.S. offers of peace talks to N. Vietnam have been unfavorably responded to by both Hanoi and Peking. Hanoi indicated that U.S. bombing would not induce it to change its policies and Moscow is preparing to aid the N. Vietnamese.

See also 4-6, 9, 13, 87, 89, 92, 93, 116, 126, 142, 147, 155-160, 162-169, 170, 171, 174, 175, 177, 178, 181, 182, 184-189, 190, 192-196, 198-200, 206, 215, 218, 224, 236, 241, 242, 244-246, 249, 251, 253, 261, 263, 265-268, 271-275, 277-279, 288, 289, 292, 293, 296, 297, 299, 302-304, 309, 316, 322, 330-337, 340, 352, 353, 357, 358, 362, 368-370, 373-375, 377, 380, 389, 390, 392-396, 398, 401, 403-404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 413, 416, 418-420, 422-424

Military Strategy

- 84 Baldwin, Hanson. U.S. May Modify Vietnam Tactics," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 19, 1965), 1, 16. According to the author, U.S. military strategy in S. Vietnam is being changed. An "inkblot" strategy, involving offensive operations by U.S. troops in S. Vietnam and continued bombing of N. Vietnam has been adopted.
- 85 Bloodworth, Dennis. "U.S. Falls Back On Its Key Weapon," THE OBSERVER, (Feb 14, 1965), 1, 111. According to this author, the recent U.S. air strikes against N. Vietnam are not reprisals for VC terrorism, but an attempt to prove to the Comm that the insurgency is not worth the sacrifice the U.S. will exact if it is continued.
- 86 Brunn, Robert R. "U.S. Watches Viet Cong for Signs of New Drive," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Mar 19, 1965), 6. U.S. intelligence reports indicate heavy V.C. and N. Vietnamese infiltration of central S. Vietnam. This may indicate an attempt to cut S. Vietnam in two, or a diversionary measure to lure S. Vietnamese troops from Saigon.
- 87 Clark, Alan. BARBAROSSA: The Russian-German Conflict. New York: William Morrow, 1965. 522pp. Index, Ill. Maps. This military history of the German invasion of Russia, 1941-45, contains scattered references to German counterinsurgent military and political strategies, intelligence, terrorism, and defensive measures.

88. "Communist China: International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 26, 1965), BBb1-bbb15. Peking broadcasts comprise, among various subjects, Rostow's comments on use of nuclear weapons in Vietnam and his report on the Inter-American Armed Force ("a cloak donned by U.S. aggressor") in the Dominican Republic.
89. Gillert, (Lt. Col.) Gustav J. "Counterinsurgency," MILITARY REVIEW, 45 (Apr 1965), 25-33. Ill., charts. The author explains U.S. Army COIN structure; suggests that the army develop new doctrines, techniques, procedure, and equipment; that it work through indigenous govts and pursue civic as well as military action in a COIN situation.
90. Hollingsworth, Clare. "Change Of Tactics Urged," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Mar 1, 1965), 9. According to this author, British officials feel the U.S. cannot win the war in S. Vietnam, but can prevent the Communists from taking over the South if they alter their tactics and offer the people protection from Viet Cong forces.
91. Langguth, Jack. "Air Strikes Spur Saigon's Morale," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 7, 1965), 1, 15. Counterinsurgent forces are increasingly taking the initiative in actions against Vietnamese Communist guerrillas. Consequently, troop morale is high and fewer casualties are incurred, according to this correspondent.
92. Stockwin, Harvey. "On the Border," FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 48 (Apr 1, 1965), 5-6. The author reports that Malaysia and Thailand have concluded a joint military pact to increase effective border control. According to the author, Communist infiltration of Thailand's southern provinces is basic problem and must be ended.

93 Szulc, Tad. "Raids in North Vietnam To Go On, President Hints," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 22, 1965), 1, 3. The author indicates that no new political or military strategy concerning the Vietnam war has been adopted in Pres Johnson's meetings with Ambassador Taylor. Although anxious to begin negotiations, U.S. will continue bombing N. Vietnam.

94 Warner, Denis. "Three Afro-Asian Fronts: I. Vietnam," THE REPORTER, 32 (Mar 25, 1965), 27-29. Ill., maps. V.C. must not be allowed to move into Maoist (final) phase of mobile war; control of Pleiku-Quy Nhan highway must not be lost to VC; emphasis on COIN air support must not be substituted for effective administration on the ground.

See also 10, 21, 22, 26, 28, 33-36, 38, 41, 42, 44, 48, 49, 58, 68, 69, 72, 79, 84, 85, 111, 114, 126, 128, 131, 133, 144, 157, 160, 163, 189, 199, 202, 204, 215, 219, 232, 246, 249-253, 264-267, 270, 278, 280, 282, 287, 291, 293, 299, 300, 302-304, 307, 322, 328, 334-336, 338, 339, 342, 351, 358, 362, 365, 372, 380, 398, 401, 406, 407, 413, 418, 420, 422, 423

Administrative Matters

Organization

95 "North Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 19, 1965), JJJ1-jjj17. Hanoi and Peking English-language broadcasts provide statistics on numbers of U.S. forces involved in the Dominican Republic and Vietnam.

See also 10, 57, 61, 72, 75, 89, 94, 111, 120, 122, 123, 126, 132, 140, 155, 161, 165, 171, 189, 202, 204, 224, 228, 249, 252, 254, 259, 324, 334, 336, 339, 343, 353, 370, 386, 390, 392

Recruitment and Training, Command and Leadership,
Troop Morale and Discipline

96. Darling, (Lt Gen) Kenneth. "British Counterinsurgency Experience: A Kermit Roosevelt Lecture," MILITARY REVIEW, 45 (Jan 1965), 3-11. Ill. Darling draws on his considerable personal experience in presenting suggestions of how best to meet problems COIN forces face. The major problems are command, tactics, intelligence, winning people's loyalty.
97. Jones, (Capt) Richard A. "The Nation-builder: Soldier of the Sixties," MILITARY REVIEW, 45 (Jan 1965), 63-7. The author stresses the need for greater precision and thoroughness in U.S. COIN personnel policies. Training must include language, general cultural background and economic problems, and the best qualified people must be chosen.
98. Wainwright, Leudon. "In Search of a Vietnam Hero," LIFE, 58 (May 28, 1965), 23-24. This journalist gathered facts on H.D. Meyerkord, killed in action in Vietnam, and wove this little story about combat operations and heroism into the anti-Communist war.

See also 10, 19, 22, 30, 67, 75, 91, 96, 97, 102, 116, 118, 123, 126, 133, 152, 157, 171, 202, 204, 208, 215, 219, 226, 242, 249, 250, 252, 268, 280-283, 285, 286, 289, 319, 320, 336, 351, 354, 382, 395, 398, 399, 405, 425

Working with Indigenous Forces

99. Sorenson, John L. and David K. Pack. APPLIED ANALYSIS OF UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE. China Lake, Calif.: U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station, Apr 1964. A method is presented for describing current functions of a society and for projecting the description to the future. Such a method could help the U.S. work with indigenous populations.

See also 218, 249, 320, 336, 339, 363

Logistics

100. "Airmobile War," 15 (Feb, 1965), 49-53. Ill. The importance of helicopters in the Vietnam war is stressed in the captions to the photographs. The use of helicopters in offensive and defensive measures and the mobility of troops is noted.
101. Brownlow, Cecil. "Six HH-3F's Handle Bulk Of Air Rescue," AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, 82 (May 3, 1965) 71-75. The types of helicopters used on rescue missions in S. Vietnam are described in this article.

102. Brownlow, Cecil. "Vietnam Spurs Tactical, Hardware Shifts," AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, 82 (May 3, 1965), 18-21. Ill. Background of COIN measures in Thailand and Vietnam is presented and training of Laotian troops is noted. Problems of using conventional weapons in jungle warfare and types of weapons being developed are discussed.
103. "Excerpts From Transcript of Rusk News Parley on Use of Gas in Vietnam," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 25, 1965), 13. Rusk insists that gases used by COIN forces in Vietnam were neither "new," "esoteric" nor "weird," but "well known traditional agents in the hands of police...in many parts of the world," and were used only for riot control.
104. McFall, (Lt Col) A. Dodge. "Farewell to 'Spads'," U.S. NAVAL INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS, 91 (Apr 1965), 54-59. Ill. Author laments the displacement of the A1 (A1) Skyraider--the Spad--and insists that its particular ability to loiter, slow down, and sustain damage fits it for counterinsurgency close-air-support operations.
105. "Modified Ordnance Arms A-1Es Against Viet Cong Targets," AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, 82 (Jan 4, 1965), 20. The types of planes and new kinds of bombs being used by the U.S. in the Vietnam war are described in the captions to the illustrations.
106. Morris, John. "Copters in Viet-Nam Given Ears To Hear Bullets 200 Feet Away," THE (Washington) POST, 166 (May 20, 1965), A1, 2. New weapons are being developed to meet requirements of guerrilla warfare in Vietnam. Bullet detectors, floodlight systems for helicopters, and everglades boats are some of the innovations mentioned in this article.

107. Raymond, Jack. "Decision On Gas Made In Saigon, White House Says," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 24, 1965), 1, 6. The U.S. is attempting to justify its use of gas in S. Vietnam by noting the similarity of the gases used to those employed by police forces throughout the world. McNamara describes the gases and their effects.
108. Raymond, Jack. "U.S. Raiders Using Napalm Bombs," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 20, 1965), 2. The author reports that the U.S. is using napalm bombs in its air raids on N. Vietnam in an attempt to reduce ground fire. The development and effects of napalm are described.
109. "Special Photo Report on Vietnam," AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, 82 (Feb 22, 1965), 50-61. Ill. This report contains pictures and descriptions of the planes and helicopters being used in S. Vietnam by U.S. and S. Vietnamese government forces. Problems of landing and reloading are mentioned.
110. Stotser, (Maj) Don M. "Limited War Laboratory," ORDNANCE, 49 (May-Jun 1965), 614-617. Weapons to improve communications, mobility, individual survival, smoke screens and signals are being developed by the U.S. army for use in guerrilla warfare situations such as Vietnam.
111. Warner, Denis. "Our Secret War in Laos," THE REPORTER, 32 (Apr 22, 1965), 23-26. Ill. Author considers the mysterious role of "Air America" (a fifty-plane transport group with U.S. and multinational crews) and of the U.S. Government in the Royal Laotian Army's war against Pathet Lao-Vietminh guerrillas.

See also 10, 22, 37, 47, 74, 75, 84, 88, 94, 98, 120, 122, 129, 132, 137, 138, 142, 144, 165, 180, 190, 204, 219, 221, 224, 229, 228, 237, 243, 250, 252, 256, 259, 280-282, 284, 301, 307, 310-312,

315, 321, 323, 336, 339, 341, 342, 362, 363,
366, 371, 388-400, 402, 407, 412

Intelligence and Counterintelligence

General

112. Szulc, Tad. "U.S. Stepping Up Surveillance By Air Along Vietnamese Coast," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 1, 1965), 8. According to the author, the U.S. plans to increase surveillance along the S. Vietnamese coast, as more satisfactory surveillance is considered vital to the war effort in S. Vietnam.

See also 10, 29, 86, 87, 96, 120, 143, 144, 204, 208, 222, 231, 247, 249, 260, 283, 306, 310, 328, 336, 353, 354, 399, 402, 410

Population Management

General Socio-Economic-Political Measures

113. Lengyel, Emil. FROM PRISON TO POWER. Chicago: Follet, [c. 1964]. 360pp. Ill., ind. Biographies of Sukarno, Ben Bella, Nkrumah, Bourguiba, Kenyatta, Kadar, Gomulka, and Makarios illustrate that prison seems to be a classroom for charismatic leaders. Govt counterinsurgencies vis-a-vis these leaders and their movements are noted.
114. "Malaysia and Siam to Share Military Base," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Mar 15, 1965), 4. Map. Malaysia and Thailand have signed a defence frontier agreement and have agreed to build a joint military base in Thailand in a united effort to defeat an estimated 1,500 Communist guerrillas.

115. "T.R.B. from Washington: Bombing in Vietnam," THE NEW REPUBLIC, 152 (Mar 13, 1965), 4. This is an editorial expression of concern re Johnson's silence on Vietnam, bombings which probably kill women and children, overextension of U.S. troops and aid, not only in Vietnam but around the world.

See also 4, 6, 19, 49, 52, 75, 85, 94, 102, 147, 155, 157, 158, 172, 173, 182-184, 186, 191, 194, 197, 199, 201, 202, 207, 225, 228, 229, 232-234, 240, 242, 244, 252, 258, 269, 277, 280, 290, 316, 329, 334, 336, 360, 362, 376, 380, 392, 394, 396, 398, 403, 415, 424

Civic Action

116. Cahn, Robert. "Vietnam Idea War," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Apr 8, 1965), 1, 10. Enlargement of the U.S. "psy ops" program in S. Vietnam in an effort to gain peasant support for Govt is noted. Tan Ba village is cited as an example of the effectiveness of civic action measures. Future psy ops plans are mentioned.

117. Chapin, Emerson. "Vietnamese Press Retreating Reds," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 13, 1965), 1, 16. U.S. air support of S. Vietnamese and U.S. forces under VC attack at Songbe is reported. The air support was a major factor in forcing the Viet Cong to retreat. U.S. air attacks on N. Vietnam are noted.

See also 19, 31, 52, 221, 227, 230, 233, 249, 255, 281, 320, 329, 333, 336, 339, 360, 363

Psychological Operations

118. Oka, Takashi. "Saigon Premier Tours, Heeds Voice of People," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Mar 29, 1965), 10. Ill. Dr. Phan Huy Quat, the S. Vietnamese Premier, is touring his country to mobilize popular support for his government and its counterinsurgency war.

See also 96, 116, 193, 202, 249, 304, 310, 336, 339, 359

Resettlement

See items 219, 252, 280, 336

Intimidation, Repression, Terrorism, and Police Actions

119. Langguth, Jack. "Saigon Breaks Up Meeting Of Peace," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 18, 1965), 5. The author reports that police in S. Vietnam broke up a news conference called by leaders of a peace movement, and that deportation of three other peace advocates to N. Vietnam is being debated. A clash between Viet Cong and govt forces is noted.

See also 10, 19, 67, 87, 96, 113, 120, 141, 143-146, 149, 150, 155, 157, 219, 226, 232, 235, 237, 239, 243, 249, 279, 280, 304, 310, 321, 326, 336, 343-345, 382, 388, 414, 421, 424, 425

Antiguerrilla Warfare

Environmental Factors

See items 10, 98, 102, 111, 143, 145, 204, 221, 237, 249, 287, 291, 328, 336, 424

Defensive Measures

120. King, Seth S. "Danang To Uproot 7,000 For Security," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 6, 1965), 3. This author reports measures that have been taken to increase security at Danang from VC attacks and infiltrators. These measures include defensive, offensive, and intelligence ops, U.S. Marine support, and control of food and medical supplies.
121. Langguth, Jack. "Hint Of New Coup Brings Air Alert In South Vietnam," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 7, 1965), 1. The author reports continuing Viet Cong and Government engagements, especially around the Danang air base. Viet Cong and government casualty statistics are cited, and political talks between government and Buddhist leaders are noted.
122. Langguth, Jack. "Marine Advance Units Reach Danang; China-Soviet Rift Swaying U.S. Policy," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 8, 1965), 1. The U.S. has sent 3,500 Marines to Danang to guard the air base and thereby free the S. Vietnamese troops currently guarding base for other action. Offensive and defensive CCIN operations in Vietnam are reported.
123. Langguth, Jack. "Saigon's Forces Crush Red Attack," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 10, 1965), 3. Map. This reporter tells of a major government victory in the repulse of a VC assault on a Special Forces camp. He includes statistics of government and VC casualties, and reports the U.S. Marine arrival in S. Vietnam is almost completed.

124. Oka, Takashi. "Air Action Escalates Viet War," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, (Apr 6, 1965), 1. The author feels the U.S. has escalated the war in S. Vietnam by its air attacks on the North. The latest such attack was the first to hit an industrial target. Despite a recent lull in VC activity, guerrilla fighting capacity is great.

See also 10, 34, 62, 86, 87, 94, 123, 138, 139, 145, 147, 151, 152, 154, 157, 202, 204, 209, 217, 219, 222, 223, 231, 234, 237, 247, 249, 252, 270, 280, 281, 302, 308, 314, 318, 325, 326, 328, 333, 339, 361, 370, 381, 384, 391, 423

Offensive Measures

125. "Communist China: International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 19, 1965), BBB1-bbb18. Peking NCNA International Service English-language broadcasts censure U.S. aggressions in the Dominican Republic and Vietnam. Use of Thai bases in bombing operations against N. Vietnam is reported.
126. Frankel, Max. "Administration Steps Up Pressure to Force End of Aid to Guerrillas," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 16, 1965), 1, 3. The author reports a successful air attack on N. Vietnam. He stresses that U.S. use of air attacks is part of an attempt to convince Hanoi to cease aiding the Viet Cong, but there is no sign of U.S. success so far.
127. Hughes, John. "Hanoi Aims Plea At U.S.," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Mar 20, 1965), 4. The author reports that the Communist-controlled Man Quang village in S. Vietnam was bombed by government forces after an observation plane had been fired on from the town. Casualties in the village numbered 45.

128. Langguth, Jack. "Navy, Air Force Planes Hit Arms Depot 100 Miles From Hanoi," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 16, 1965), 1, 3. The author reports a U.S. air attack on an ammunition depot in N. Vietnam. Despite the success of this and other strikes, Hanoi seems willing to accept far more destruction before it will cease aiding the Viet Cong.
129. Langguth, Jack. "Radar Hit Again In North Vietnam," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 24, 1965), 4. Map. Langguth reports a joint U.S.-S. Vietnamese bombing raid on N. Vietnam that hit a radar installation and a truck convoy. The attack was preceded by U.S. jet bombers assigned to knock out anti-aircraft installations and suppress ground fire.
130. Langguth, Jack. "U.S. Officers Report Recent Gain in Vietnam War," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 11, 1965), 2. Map. Senior military officials concluded in their monthly report that the overall U.S. position in S. Vietnam has improved since last month, but deteriorated since October. They felt U.S. air attacks on N. Vietnam had little effect on the war.
131. Langguth, Jack. "U.S. Strikes Deep In North Vietnam," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 27, 1965), 1, 2. The author reports a U.S. air attack on four radar installations in N. Vietnam above the 20th parallel. Two targets were heavily damaged and two received more moderate blows. Ambassador Taylor advocates continued air raids on N. Vietnam.
132. Scott, Richard. "160 Planes In Biggest Bombing Raid So Far On North Vietnam," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Mar 3, 1965), 1. The author reports considerable success in the heaviest U.S.-S. Vietnamese air attack on N. Vietnam thus far. This attack was not retaliatory, but a measure prompted by continued Viet Cong aggression.

See also 6, 10, 19, 22, 41, 54, 58, 60, 79, 81, 85, 91, 98, 107, 108, 111, 112, 120, 121, 141, 142, 147, 149, 153, 154, 156, 157, 166, 179, 196, 202, 204, 211-214,

216, 217, 226, 235, 239, 242, 248, 249, 252-254,
256, 257, 259, 261, 262, 270, 277, 279-281,
284, 287, 300-302, 304, 305, 307, 310-315,
317, 319-324, 326-328, 336, 339, 345-357,
352-354, 356, 357, 361, 362, 364-367,
370-372, 377, 381, 382, 386, 389, 393,
395, 400-402, 414, 418, 419, 422

Casualty Statistics

133. Baldwin, Hanson W., "U.S. Losses and Morale," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Feb 18, 1965), 10. This analysis of the effect of losses on the morale of U.S. troops in S. Vietnam also compares the U.S. experience with that of the French. Statistics on the total number of U.S. casualties from Jan 1961- Feb 1964 are cited.

See also 34, 40, 54, 91, 102, 119, 121, 122, 127, 139, 147, 152, 157, 164, 179, 191, 196, 210, 217, 222, 239, 242, 248, 249, 254, 256, 257, 260, 262, 269, 295, 301, 304-306, 308, 310, 312-314, 317, 318, 321, 323-328, 334, 343, 347, 354, 356, 361, 364, 381, 383, 387-390, 392, 423, 425

Psychological Warfare

134. Frankel, Max. "U.S. Reveals Use of Non-lethal Gas Against Vietcong," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 23, 1965), 1, 3. The U.S. has disclosed the use of nausea-inducing gas in S. Vietnam on a few occasions when guerrillas mingled with civilians. Officials say the action is not contrary to international law. Opposition to the action is noted.
135. Oka, Takashi. "Peace Slogans: Vietnam Weapon," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Mar 3, 1965), 1. The S. Vietnamese Govt should wage a "psychological campaign" of its own, competing with the Communists in the use of such appealing words as "peace," "cease-fire," and "negotiations."

136. Thornton, Thomas Perry. "Terror as a Weapon of Political Agitation," in INTERNAL WAR: Problems and Approaches, ed. Harry Eckstein. New York: Free Press of Glencoe, [c. 1964]. Pp. 71-99. Notes, charts. LC-JC491.E25. This article includes an analysis of the tactical considerations of terrorism, its objectives, and its place in internal war.

137. "The Truth About 'Gas Warfare' In Vietnam," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, (Apr 5, 1965), 48-9. According to this article, the use of nonlethal gas in S. Vietnam by government forces was distorted into a propaganda issue by the Communists. The U.S. asserts that the use of riot-control gas is neither illegal or inhumane.

See also 37, 67, 102, 102, 107, 154, 155, 211, 219, 243, 252, 260, 261, 281, 347, 371, 377-379, 386, 388, 412, 414, 425

Air Support

See items 75, 85, 94, 112, 124, 128, 132, 204, 213, 215, 223, 256, 270, 311, 343, 400, 402

Marine Corps Support

138. King, Seth S. "Marines at Ready Atop Danang Hill," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 11, 1965), 2. This author reports that the Marines have arrived and are preparing their defense of the Danang air base. This represents the first step in U.S. efforts to protect this strategic S. Vietnamese base.

139. King, Seth. "Marines Take Up Posts in Danang," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 9, 1965), 3. The author reports U.S. Marines are taking up their positions at Danang air base. He gives U.S., S. Vietnamese, and V.C. casualty statistics from numerous defensive operations, and mentions U.S. and S. Vietnamese bombing in S. Vietnam.

140. Scott, Richard. "Marines Arrive In Vietnam," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Mar 8, 1965), 1. Scott reports that 3,5000 U.S. Marines sent to guard the Da Nang air base in S. Vietnam are arriving. Last month the U.S. sent a 500-man battalion to guard the base. After the Marine landing is completed, U.S. personnel in S. Vietnam will number 27,000.

See also 29, 86, 122, 123, 161, 189, 190, 215, 258, 270, 301, 302, 312, 324, 343, 352, 370, 381, 391, 402, 413

Naval Support

See items 124, 128, 144, 247, 270, 301, 311, 321, 323, 384, 389, 400, 402

Legality and Morality

General

141. "North Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 16, 1965), JJJ1-15. This report contains statistics on U.S. and S. Vietnamese planes shot down in N. Vietnam during air attacks by govt and U.S. forces. Hanoi considers such air raids a violation of international law. S. Vietnamese terrorist acts and police actions are also noted.

142. "U.S. Steps Up Involvement In Vietnam War By Using Jets To Bomb Guerrillas In South, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 165 (Feb 28, 1965), 2. The legality of U.S. air attacks on guerrillas within S. Vietnam is questioned in this report. This action is contrary to the 1954 Geneva Accord, to which the U.S. claims to adhere.

See also 19, 28, 37, 52, 79, 134, 137, 146, 157, 166, 197, 213, 215, 259, 276, 344-346, 366, 401, 406, 408, 414

PART TWO: HISTORICAL MODELS OF COUNTERINSURGENCY

Pre-World War II: Various Experiences

British India

See item 10

World War II: Various Experiences

China

143. Stuart, Gilbert. KIND-HEARTED TIGER. Collab. Alan Levy. Boston: Little, Brown, [c. 1964]. viii, 375pp. LC-DS 777.53.S73. Although told from the insurgent viewpoint, this book is valuable because of its firsthand description of Japanese countermeasures and terrorism.

Philippines

144. Rambo, A. Terry. "The Naval Role In Revolutionary Warfare, Part I." (HSR-TN-65/1As) Unpub. review draft. McLean, Va.: Human Sciences Research, 1965. xviii, 55pp. Maps, bibl., app., tables. Naval operations played a significant part in COIN activity in the Philippines in WWII. Military strategy, offensive, defensive ops, logistics noted.

Soviet Union

See item 87

Yugoslavia

145. Burks, R. V. "Eastern Europe," in COMMUNISM AND REVOLUTION, eds. Cyril E. Black and Thomas P. Thornton. Princeton: Univ Press, 1964. Pp. 77-116. Radio Free Europe Policy Director discusses East European guerrilla war and nationalism and notes Asis reprisals against Yugoslav partisans during WWII.

Post-World War II: Various Experiences

Algeria

146. Beauvoir, Simone de and Gisele Halimi. DJAMILA BOUPACHA. New York: Macmillan. [n.d.]. Ill., app. The torture of an Algerian Nationalist by the French COIN forces is described. The horror of such methods, their immorality and illegality are protested by numerous eminent Frenchmen in this story of a quest for justice.

See also 113

Angola

147. Teixeira, Bernardo. THE FABRIC OF TERROR. New York: Devin Adair, 1965. Having interviewed eye-witnesses, the author reports the Mar 15 rebel massacre in Angola. He describes rebel terrorism to illustrate that, despite faults of Portuguese rule, chaos would reign if Angola were granted independence.

Argentina

See item 19

Bhutan

See item 8

Bolivia

148. "Bolivia," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Latin America, (May 26, 1965), ccccl-4. OFLUSE. The Bolivian Government used troops to repress the general strike movement in mining and industrial centers of Bolivia.

See also 19

Brazil

149. "Brazil," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Latin America, (Mar 29, 1965), dddd1-4. OFLUSE. Radio reports from Rio de Janeiro, Lima, and Montevideo confirm that insurgent activities in Brazil's Rio Grande do Sul State have been "promptly smashed" by government forces.
150. "Brazil," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Latin America, (Mar 30, 1965), dddd1-4. OFLUSE. Radio o Globo reports from Rio de Janeiro that the "subversive and counter-revolutionary incident" headed by former Col Jefferson Cardim de Alencar Osorio in south Brazil is "completely closed."

151. "Brazil," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Latin America, (Mar 31, 1965), dddd1-3. OFLUSE. Security measures were taken throughout Brazil to prevent revolutionary attacks which would coincide with the first anniversary of the revolution which ousted Goulart.

Burma

See items 4, 143

Cambodia

See items 4, 6, 356

China

See item 4

Colombia

See item 19

Congo

152. "Congo: Civil War Continues," AFRICA DIGEST, 12 (Apr 1965), 117-18. According to the author, the Central Government is still far from establishing complete control in the Congo. Recruitment of Cuban exiles as white mercenaries is discussed. A major defeat of Government forces in an ambush, with casualty statistics, is reported.
153. Lelyveld, Joseph. "Congo Rebels Down But Not Out," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 4, 1965), E-4. Map. Correspondent in Leopoldville briefly reviews measures taken by govt forces to counter the insurgency. He maintains that the rebels, though discouraged, have by no means decided to put away their Soviet rifles.

154. Lelyveld, Joseph. "War is Indecisive in Eastern Congo," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 20, 1965), 6. According to this author, government forces in the Congo are not winning the war against the rebels because of inability to garrison the entire East Congo. Some denial operations are presently being effected by the government forces.
155. Markowitz, Marvin D. and Herbert F. Weiss. "Rebellion in the Congo," CURRENT HISTORY, 48 (Apr 1965), 213-18. The authors review the background of the rebellion in the Congo, political strategies and terrorism of the Leopoldville regime, economic aid to government forces, and predict continued rebel activity in the countryside.
156. "Security Council Adopts Resolution Calling For Non-Intervention," UN MONTHLY CHRONICLE, 2 (Jan 1965), 7-23. This report of the Security Council discussion of and decision on U.S. and Belgian intervention in the Congo includes reference to offensive measures by the counterinsurgent forces.
157. Valahu, Mugur. THE KATANGA CIRCUS: A Detailed Account of Three UN Wars. New York: Speller, [c. 1964]. xviii, 364pp. The author presents a background study of the Congo and details of the conflict between Katanga and the UN-Congolese forces. The book is written from a pro-Katangan viewpoint, and UN actions are sharply criticized.

See also 37, 75, 82

Cuba

158. Aaron, (Lt Col) Harold R. "Guerrilla War in Cuba," MILITARY REVIEW, 45 (May 1965), 40-46. The author feels Castro's guerrillas were able to defeat Batista, who was supported by the U.S., because U.S. did not recognize potential danger in Castro's movement.

See also 19

Cyprus

See item 113

Dominican Republic

159. "Argentina," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Latin America, (May 20, 1965), bbbbl-2. The Chamber of Deputies in Argentina has rescinded a bill, supported by the Defense Minister, to send a peace force to the Dominican Republic.
160. Berle, Adolf A. "A Stitch In Time," THE REPORTER, 32 (May 20, 1965), 22-23. The author supports Pres. Johnson's decision to act quickly in response to the Dominican crisis. A brief summary of events preceding the Apr-May explosion is made along with a review of attitudes among other Latin American states regarding Johnson's policy.

161. "Brazil," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Latin America, (May 20, 1965), dddd1-3. A joint Latin American expeditionary force will be sent to the Dominican Republic in an effort to restore order in Santo Domingo. Marines and Marine policemen will be part of the peace-keeping force.
162. Brunn, Robert R. "U.S. Decision Traced," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (May 4, 1965), 3. President Johnson realized U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic would provoke hostility to the U.S., but he based his decision to send troops on intelligence reports that indicated dangerous internal Dominican division.
163. "Clash Over the Caribbean," THE ECONOMIST, 215 (May 8, 1965), 625-26. Ill., map. Pres. Johnson sent troops to the Dominican Republic in response to the U.S. Ambassador's report that civil order had broken down. Whether or not he prevented another Communist take-over in the Caribbean is not known.
164. "Communist China International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 12, 1965), BBB1-bbb29. In this series of broadcasts, events in the Dominican Republic are noted, and U.S. action there and in Vietnam is condemned. Secy of State Rusk and Secy of Defense McNamara are quoted on Vietnam. The U.S. press is reported to be opposed to U.S. action.
165. "Crisis in the Dominican Republic," FOR COMMANDERS, 4 (May 15, 1965), 1-4. Map. The President stated U.S. policy in this speech on the Dominican Republic: the U.S. is determined to preserve democracy in the Western Hemisphere. U.S. troops have been ordered to Santo Domingo to evacuate U.S. citizens and restore order.

166. Davis, Saville R. "Cold-War Tactics: New Chill?" THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, (May 5, 1965), 1. Johnson's tactic of acting in the Dominican Republic and then appealing to a weak legal structure for support is reminiscent of Truman's measures in Korea, but more sophisticated Comm tactics make Johnson's acts appear less legal than Truman's.
167. Davis, Saville R. "U.S. Policy Compass Spins," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (May 13, 1965), 1. The author feels U.S. action in the Dominican Republic belies the official policy of neutralism toward rival Dominican factions and the U.S. desire to establish democracy.
168. "The Dominican Crisis," FBIS DAILY REPORT: USSR & East Europe, (May 12, 1965), BB1-BB6. This series of Moscow broadcasts includes a report of the discussion in the UN Security Council concerning U.S. action in the Dominican Republic. U.S. measures in Santo Domingo are noted.
169. "Dominican Puzzle: Reds Halted, But How To Win The Peace," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, (May 24, 1965), 37-9. U.S. policy in the Dominican Republic included removal of Communist influence and a union of the opposing factions. The U.S. has succeeded in halting the spread of rebel control, but hopes for a settlement are dim.
170. Finney, John W. "Nuncio Seeking Dominican Peace, Johnson Asks C.A.S. To Assure It; Marines in Action, One is Killed," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 1, 1965), 1, 6. President Johnson urged that the Dominican cease-fire take effect immediately, for violence, in his opinion, is to Communist advantage, while peace will help preserve democracy.

171. Finney, John. "O.A.S. Recruiting Force To Restore Dominican Peace," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 7, 1965), 1, 14. By a 14-5 vote, Venezuela abstaining, the O.A.S. decided to send a military force to restore order in the Dominican Republic. The number of troops each Latin nation will contribute is noted.
172. Finney, John W. "Troop Offer Made," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 18, 1965), 1, 18. Concerned over the slow development of a Latin American military force in the Dominican Republic, the U.S. has formally offered its troops in Santo Domingo to the O.A.S. in the hope of spurring other nations to commit themselves.
173. Finney, John. "U.S. Now Expects Support In O.A.S.," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 6, 1965), 1, 14. The U.S. is amending its proposal to the O.A.S. to send a military force into the Dominican Republic, in the hope of winning the support of Venezuela and Columbia, who are anxious to limit the length of U.S. control in Santo Domingo.
174. Finney, John W. "U.S. Presses For Coalition Of 2 Dominican Factions," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 12, 1965), 1, 16. The U.S. is attempting to establish a coalition government in the Dominican Republic. Gen. Ibert, leader of the junta, and Col Caamano, leader of the rebels, would head such a government. The U.S. is officially neutral.
175. Frankel, Max. "Johnson Reiterates Warning On Reds," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 4, 1965), 1, 16. Johnson said that the Communists and not the U.S. are the interventionists in the Dominican Republic. The U.S. is in Santo Domingo to "save those people from conquest," according to the President.

176. Frankel, Max. "U.S. Names 55 'Red' Rebels," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 6, 1965), 1, 15. U.S. intelligence indicates that the revolt in the Dominican Republic has been taken over by Communists. Backgrounds of those accused of being Communists are given.
177. Geyelin, Phillip. "Dominican Dilemma," THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 140 (May 4, 1965), 1, 15. The author feels that U.S. action in the Dominican Republic, prompted by fear of another Cuba, may involve a prolonged U.S. operation. The background of U.S. policy is analyzed.
178. Geyelin, Phillip. "U.S. Sends High-Level Team of Diplomats to Dominican Republic as Crisis Worsens," THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 165 (May 17, 1965), 2. The U.S. sent a team of diplomats to Santo Domingo to re-evaluate the situation there. The U.S. expressed willingness to deal with the rebels if they can prove they are purged of Communist influence.
179. Goodsell, James Nelson. "Battle On A Street In Santo Domingo," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (May 4, 1965), 1. U.S. offensive action in Santo Domingo, where the Marines are attempting to bolster the weakened regular Army units, is reported. U.S. casualty statistics are noted.
180. Goodsell, James Nelson. "U.S. Maintains Dominican Airlift Pace Despite Cease-Fire," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (May 7, 1965), 6. The U.S. airlift to the Dominican Republic continues, with four-engine Globemasters landing every six minutes, despite the cease-fire. The operation is almost as large as the 1948 Berlin airlift.

181. Halper, Sam. "The Dominican Upheaval," THE NEW LEADER, 48 (May 10, 1965), 3-4. According to the author, the U.S. would have defeated the Communists in the Dominican Republic if it had helped the forces of President Bosch. U.S. action gives validity to Castro's claim that the U.S. will never allow a real social revolution in this hemisphere.
182. Hamilton, Thomas J. "Stevenson Lists Aims Of U.S. Move," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 6, 1965), 14. U.S. Ambassador to the UN Adlai Stevenson stated the U.S. aim in the Dominican Republic was "protect lives and give the inter-American system a chance to deal with a situation within its competence."
183. Hamilton, Thomas J. "U.N. Sends Mission to Santo Domingo," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 15, 1965), 1, 11. The U.N. will send a mission to the Dominican Republic in an effort to bring peace to the island.
184. Hamilton, Thomas J. and John S. Finney, "U.S. Urges O.A.S. To Send An Inter-American Force Into Dominican Republic," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 4, 1965), 1, 14, 15. The U.S. urges the O.A.S. to send a military force to the Dominican Republic; insists it will not permit a Comm government; denies Russian charges of U.N. Charter violation.
185. "Latin Nations Reluctant To Follow U.S. Steps," FBIS DAILY REPORT: USSR & East Europe, (May 7, 1965), cell-12. According to this report, the U.S. hoped to quell the Dominican revolution immediately and present the O.A.S. with a fait accompli. East Berlin broadcast condemned U.S. imperialism.

186. Martin, John Bartlow. "Inside the Drama and Chaos of the Dominican Upheaval," LIFE, 58 (May 28, 1965), 26-31. Ill. Mr. Martin, former U.S. ambassador to the Dominican Republic and U.S. envoy in the present crisis, reports his experiences in Santo Domingo. He feels the Communists have considerable influence over the rebel force.
187. "Official Record: How Reds Captured The Dominican Revolt," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, (May 17, 1965), 78-9. According to this report, a political revolt in the Dominican Republic was turned into a Communist take-over. Backgrounds of rebel leaders and their actions indicated Communist subversion, and forced President Johnson to act.
188. Rettie, John. "A Hungary in the Caribbean?" NEW STATESMAN, 69 (May 7, 1965), 710. The U.S. should restore "the distinguished liberal scholar," Juan Bosch, to his position as head of the Dominican government and trust him to be sufficiently anti-Communist, according to the reasoning of this journalist.
189. "Safety First in the Caribbean," THE ECONOMIST, 215 (May 8, 1965), 617-18. This is a brief critique of Johnson's "self-defense plan" of moving Marines and paratroops to the Dominican Republic while it was still unclear who were rebels and who is the government.
190. Scott, Richard. "OAS Calls For Truce In Santo Domingo," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Apr 30, 1965), 13. The author reports the OAS has called for a ceasefire in the Dominican Republic. President Johnson stated that U.S. Marines were sent to Santo Domingo only to evacuate U.S. citizens, and that they will leave after their mission is completed.

191. Szulc, Tad. "Bundy And Mann In Santo Domingo To Study Conflict," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 17, 1965), 1, 15. The U.S. has sent high officials to the Dominican Republic on a fact-finding mission.
192. Szulc, Tad. "Crisis in Santo Domingo: Anti-U.S. Feeling Surges," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 15, 1965), 1, 10. The author reports that U.S. policies and actions in Santo Domingo have created deep resentment in a formerly friendly nation. The reasons for U.S. intervention are given in a detailed recounting of events in the Dominican Republic.
193. Szulc, Tad. "Dominican Resentment," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 11, 1965), 20. According to the author, U.S. policies and actions in Santo Domingo have provoked intense resentment, because U.S. support of the national council against the rebels is unpopular. The U.S. is broadcasting propaganda from helicopters and the Voice of America.
194. Szulc, Tad. "Junta is Defiant," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 18, 1965), 1, 18. According to the author, the U.S. is having difficulty with the military junta in Santo Domingo and is reported to have reached a secret agreement with the rebels to settle the Dominican civil war.
195. Szulc, Tad. "Rebels Said to View New Junta as Sign U.S. Plans Their Defeat," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 9, 1965), 20. Ill. According to the author, it is widely believed in Santo Domingo that the U.S. plans to promote Gen Imbert as a political weapon against the rebels, who the U.S. believes are dominated by Communists.

196. Szulc, Tad. "12 Marines Are Wounded; Airborne Troops Also Hit," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 1, 1965), 1, 7. Despite attempts by the U.S. to establish a cease-fire in the Dominican Republic, fighting continues. U.S. offensive operations and U.S. and Dominican casualty statistics are reported.
197. Taylor, Phillip. "O.A.S. Seeks Dominican Truce," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (May 4, 1965), 2. To protest what they consider illegal U.S. intervention, Venezuela and Chile did not send delegates to the Dominican Republic with the O.A.S. investigating team.
198. "Text Of O.A.S. Resolution," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 7, 1965), 14. The intention of the O.A.S., to re-establish peace in the Dominican Republic by means of a military force recruited from all member states, is declared.
199. "U.S. Acts to Meet Threat in Dominican Republic," DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN, 52 (May 17, 1965), 738-48. This article comprises Johnson's statements, Apr 28- May 2, re Dominican crisis and OAS resolutions. U.S. acted "to save lives in a situation where there is no authority able to accept responsibility for primary law and order."
200. "Wave of the Past," THE NEW REPUBLIC, 152 (May 15, 1965), 5-6. U.S. action in the Dominican Republic is criticized in this editorial as driving Latin America's democratic forces "into the arms of the Communists." The U.S. is charged with not realizing the difference between Communism and social reform.

201. Willis, David K. "OAS Takes Major Step Toward Dominican Peace," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (May 12, 1965), 3. The OAS decided, in a 14-3 vote, with 3 abstentions, to send a peacekeeping mission entrusted with broad powers to the Dominican Republic. Representatives of Venezuela, Costa Rica and Puerto Rico oppose the action.

See also 17, 22-24, 26, 30, 37, 39, 40, 55, 70, 73, 76, 77, 80, 82, 88, 95, 125, 349, 408, 410

Ghana

See item 113

Greece

202. Kousoulas, D. George. REVOLUTION AND DEFEAT: The Story of the Greek Communist Party. Oxford: Univ Press, 1965. Maps, bibl, ind. Factors contributing to the defeat of the Comm guerrillas in Greece 1947-9, are analyzed. Military strategy, organization, and training, and economic and political measures are noted.

Guatemala

203. LaCharite, Norman. CASE STUDIES IN INSURGENCY AND REVOLUTIONARY WARFARE: Guatemala 1944-1954. Washington: SORO, 1963. Ill., maps, bibl., notes, ind. Socio-economic-political background to the 1944 and 1954 revolutions in Guatemala is presented in this study. Growth of the Comm party and the role of the military is considered in depth.

See also 19

Hungary

See item 113

India

See item 75

Indochina

204. Roy, Jules. THE BATTLE OF DIENBIENPHU. Tr, Robert Baldick. New York: Harper, 1965. xx, 344pp. Ill., maps, bibl., ind. From interviews, journals and military records, Roy reconstructs events and reasoning processes which led to Dien-bienphu; where documentary gaps occur, conjecture is allowed to substitute. Navarre is credited with Fr. losses.

Indonesia

205. "Another Big Country About To Go To The Reds," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, (May 17, 1965), 80-82. Sukarno's rise to power, his present position as dictator, past U.S. aid and hopes for a developed Indonesia are discussed in this article, which is useful as a background to the current situation.

See also 113

Kenya

See item 113

Korea

See items 9, 15

Laos

206. Dommen, Arthur J. "Neutralization Experiment in Laos," CURRENT HISTORY, 48 (Feb 1965), 89-94, 114. The author analyzes events leading to and reasons for the breakdown of Geneva Protocol on Laos. He suggests more flexible diplomacy, resourceful use of force, and neutralization as the best way for the U.S. to fulfill its commitment to Laos.
207. Halpern, Joel M. GOVERNMENT, POLITICS, AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN LAOS: A Study of Tradition and Innovation. New Haven, Conn.: Yale Univ., 1964. ix, 184pp. Map, app., notes, tables. This work is useful as a background study. According to the author, U.S. economic aid is contributing to the breakdown of the social structure in Laos.
208. "Laos," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 12, 1965), 1-3. According to this report, Laotian government intelligence forces have spotted two Viet Minh convoys travelling toward Vietnam. The convoys are being closely followed by government forces. Intelligence has also confirmed Red Chinese infiltration into Laos.
209. "Laos," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 16, 1965), pp1-5. A 500-man Viet Minh battalion attacked an armed forces cadet school. The Viet Minh were repulsed, with a high number of casualties, and many weapons were lost. U.S. air strikes in Laos are noted in the report.

210. "Laos," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 17, 1965), pppl-3. Numerous U.S. bombing raids on N. Vietnam are reported. Statistics on U.S. and S. Vietnamese casualties, weapon and ammunition losses since February are noted.
211. "Laos," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Apr 1, 1965), pppl-3. U.S. air attacks on Laos are reported, and U.S. use of gas in S. Vietnam is protested. U.S. use of chemicals in Laos is also noted.
212. "Laos," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 14, 1965), pppl-2. The Radio of the Laotian Kingdom reports numerous U.S. air attacks on Laos and protests U.S. use of poison chemicals on crops.
213. "Raid on Laos," FBIS DAILY REPORT: USSR & East Europe, (Mar 4, 1965), BB1. In this broadcast from Moscow the U.S. is accused of bombing and of planning to continue systematic bombing in Laos, and of testing bombs and other new types of weapons on the S. Vietnamese people. The U.S. is labeled an aggressor unminifful of international law.
214. "Reportage On Military Activities In Laos," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, 21 (Feb 2, 1965), ppp3-7. U.S. use of T-28 planes in offensive operations, reconnaissance missions, and Lao-Viet casualty statistics are noted in this brief report.

215. "Reports, Comments On S. Vietnam Developments," FBIS DAILY REPORT: USSR & East Europe, (Mar 9, 1965), BB8-bb15. According to this series of Soviet reports, the U.S. is escalating the war in S. Vietnam. The reports contain criticism of the U.S. for sending Marines to S. Vietnam, and for all its activity in the former Indochina state.
216. "U.S. Stepping Up Air Raids Against Laos," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Feb 23, 1965), BBB8. According to this report, the U.S. is increasing its air attacks on Laos and escalating the war in S. Vietnam. In an effort to aid Laotian right-wing troops, U.S. jet fighters have bombed Laotian military installations and bridges.
217. "Vientiane Report On Recent Military Activity," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Jan 26, 1965), 1-3. These reports of military activity in Laos include mention of defensive and offensive National Armed Forces operations. Government casualty statistics and the number of weapons gained are noted.

See also 4, 6, 9, 15, 102, 111, 409

Latin America: General

See items 1, 7, 27, 37, 43, 405

Malaysia

218. Dimbleby, David, "Britain's War In Borneo," ARMY, 15 (Feb 1965), 23-25. Ill., map. The author discusses the British commitment to Malaysia, the type of war that is being fought, and the difficulties involved. He feels the British are fighting more to preserve their influence in the Far East than to protect Malaysia.
219. Gungwu, Wang, ed. MALAYSIA: A Survey. New York: Pall Mall Press, 1964. 466pp. Map, bibl., ind., charts. Anthony Short's article, "Communism and the Emergency," contains a detailed recounting of British counterinsurgency measures in Malaya, including recruitment, police action, resettlement, and defensive measures.
220. Hanna, Willard A. "The Importance of Being Afro-Asian," AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES FIELD STAFF REPORTS: Southeast Asia Series, 12 (No. 11), 903-20. The author presents a background to Malaysia's emergence and dispute with Indonesia. He analyzes political trends in Malaysia as increasingly nationalistic, with overtones of "Afro-Asianization."
221. Hollingworth, Clare. "Jungle Hazards of Booby Traps, Bullets--and Leeches," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Mar 26, 1965), 16. The author, reporting from Sarawak, Malaysia, discusses the conditions under which British counterinsurgency forces work. Civic action projects, logistics and problems of fighting in the jungle are noted.

- 222. Hollingworth, Clare. "Malaysia Readier Now to Strike Back," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Mar 31, 1965), 21. Ill. An encounter between Malaysian and British naval patrols and Indonesian infiltrators in which the insurgents were killed and their supplies captured is reported.

- 223. Jacquet-Francillon, Jacques. "Sukarno's War Against Malaysia," THE NEW REPUBLIC, 152 (Apr 10, 1965), 16-18. The author reports on the conflict between Malaysia and Indonesia. He notes economic, political, and military aspects of the problem and mentions Special Air Service and paramilitary forces support of, and defensive measures taken by, Malaysia.

- 224. "Statements Made in New Zealand," EXTERNAL AFFAIRS REVIEW, 15 (Feb 1965), 19-28. New Zealand is sending military aid to Malaysia; medical teams from New Zealand are working in S. Vietnam.

- 225. "USSR International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: USSR & East Europe, (Mar 15, 1965), BB1-bb25. U.S. and S. Vietnamese air attacks on N. Vietnam are noted and protested by Hanoi in this series of reports. A U.S. military loan and shipment of six U.S. planes to Malaysia are also mentioned.

See also 2-4, 9, 15, 92, 114, 405, 411

Mexico

See item 19

Nicaragua

See item 19

Philippines

See items 4, 9, 15

Poland

See item 113

South Africa

226. Mbeki, Govan A. M. SOUTH AFRICA: The Peasants' Revolt. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1964. 159pp. Map, app. S. African counter-measures to the peasant revolt, especially in Zululand and Transkei, are presented in this study of S. Africa's "solution" to apartheid. Terrorism and police measures are noted in chapter 9.

Thailand

227. Dommen, Arthur J. "How Secure Is Thailand," THE NEW REPUBLIC, (May 1, 1965), 8-9. Many residents of NE Thailand owe their allegiance to Vietnam and are being exploited by Communist subversive elements. U.S. and Thai aid designed to serve as a counter force is noted.
228. Hughes, John. "Picturesque Thailand Maintains Grim Vigil," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Apr 29, 1965), 4. Hughes reports that U.S. economic and military aid to Thailand amounts to \$125 million annually and involves 6,000 U.S. military men and specialists. The purpose of the aid is to prevent Communist subversion.

229. Hughes, John. "Reds Aim at Thai 'Soft Spot'," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (May 6, 1965), 1, 6. Thailand is attempting, by economic aid, to save the NE from the Communist subversion presently being carried out. Low income, past neglect, and minority groups provide excellent material for the Communists to exploit.
230. Hughes, John. "Thai War Without Guns," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (May 4, 1965), 8. Thailand is attempting to counter Communist subversion in the underdeveloped NE through a program of civic action. Mobile units of doctors and engineers are now operating in that long neglected and highly vulnerable area.
231. Hughes, John. "Thailand Feels Red Pressure," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Apr 21, 1965), 1, 2. Map. Hughes reports Thailand is taking measures to prevent a Communist offensive. Intelligence officers, who have already detected a Comm propaganda campaign, have also found an arms cache, and are trying to uncover Comm training camps.
232. Hughes, John. "Thais Ask: Is Banditry A Red Prelude," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Apr 28, 1965), 1. U.S. and Thai officials fear a Communist insurgency in Thailand and are taking countermeasures. The police force is being enlarged and more thoroughly trained with U.S. economic aid. Border patrols are working to stop infiltration.
233. King, Seth S. "Teams Go To Remote Thai Towns to Counter Reds," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Feb 17, 1965), 10. Thai efforts to quell unrest in the NE by Mobile Development Units, information and USIA teams are noted. Thailand is trying to prevent Communist subversion by these measures.

234. Pillai, Gopinath. "Thailand," FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 47 (Mar 12, 1965), 429. Thailand is attempting to meet the problem of Communist infiltration and subversion by an Accelerated Rural Development Program which has been set up in the northeast provinces, and by stationing an army regiment in the south to prevent any possible armed revolt.
235. "Thailand Police Destroy Communist Base," FREE CHINA WEEKLY, 2 (Dec 1964), 1. Ten platoons of Thai frontier police discovered and destroyed a large Communist base on the Thai-Malaysian border.
236. Topping, Seymour. "Rural Terrorism is on Rise in Thai Countryside," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 17, 1965), 1, 2. U.S. and Thai officials are disturbed over an increase in terrorism in rural areas, especially in the NE. The U.S. has suggested programs to aid the government in building up the police and Volunteer Defense Corps.

See also 4, 5, 12, 62, 75, 92, 102, 114

Tibet

237. Patterson, George. "Three Afro-Asian Fronts: III. Tibet," THE REPORTER, 32 (Mar 25, 1965), 31-33. Writer accompanied Khamba tribesmen, who have been fighting Chinese occupiers in Tibet since 1952, on a raid against a Chinese convoy. Chinese countermeasures and Sino-Nepalese-Indian positions vis-a-vis Tibetan problem are discussed.

Tunisia

See item 113

Venezuela

238. Gall, Norman. "The Continental Revolution," THE NEW LEADER, 48 (Apr 12, 1965), 3-7. According to this background study, guerrilla activity in Venezuela is increasing. The author feels the govt must recognize the military and political threat it faces and take steps to defeat the guerrillas before the insurgency grows larger.
239. "Venezuela," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Latin America, (Mar 18, 1965), vvvvl. OFLUSE. The Venezuelan Government reports guerrilla activity in Lara State, and cites civilian casualty statistics. A leftist magazine report accuses the government forces of terrorism and food control measures.

See also 19

Vietnam

240. "AID Analysis (on Vietnam)," THE NEW REPUBLIC, 151 (Sept 12, 1965), 4. The U.S. policy of controlling the population in S. Vietnam in an effort to cut the V.C. from the source of their supplies is criticized in a May 1964 AID report. The measures are largely ineffective as a deterrent to the V.C., but they are extremely irritating to the people.

241. "All Wars Are Filthy," THE ECONOMIST, (Apr 24, 1965), 287-8. Possible results of the Vietnam war are analyzed. This article states that the final outcome depends on the effect of the recent rise in S. Vietnamese morale and the extent to which aid to the VC can be stopped. A conference on Cambodia might be useful in the pursuit of Vietnamese peace.
242. "Answers To Questions Being Asked About Vietnam," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, (Apr 5, 1965), 42-4. Ill. These questions and answers on Vietnam include the subjects of political strategies, military and economic aid, troop morale, offensive measures, and their effectiveness. Predictions of a long war are made.
243. "As a British Observer Reports the War," THE NEW REPUBLIC, 152 (Apr 17, 1965), 7-8. The effects of napalm and a weapon that ejects steel darts, called the "Lazy Dog," are described in this article. The author feels U.S. use of such weapons in S. Vietnam helps the Communists by alienating the population.
244. "As Viet am War Gets Bigger--What To Look For Next," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, (May 3, 1965), 34-35. The author reports from Saigon that a major Comm offensive is expected sometime during the rainy season, which lasts from May to Oct. U.S. economic and military aid to S. Vietnam is being increased in preparation for the counteroffensive.
245. Ascoli, Max. "The Reporter's Notes; The President on Southeast Asia," THE REPORTER, 32 (Apr 22, 1965), 8-9. This is a brief critique of Pres. Johnson's "feed and clothe" Asia policy announced in his speech at Johns Hopkins Univ. Ascoli feels the President's promises reflect a digression from his usual Machiavellian sense of reality.

246. Beecher, William. "U.S. Embassy Bombing Is Unlikely To Cause Big Reprisal," THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 165 (Mar 31, 1965), 2. According to the author, the U.S. will not take retaliatory measures for the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Saigon. The probability of escalation if the Hanoi area is bombed considered contrary to Johnson's desires.
247. Beecher, William. "U.S. Navy Will Expand Role Off Vietnam, Boarding Suspect Craft, Widening Patrols," THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, (May 3, 1965), 3. The Navy has set up two radar screens and will carry out reconnaissance flights in an effort to halt increasing VC arms infiltration by sea. Govt forces will search ships up to 12 miles off shore.
248. Bloodworth, Dennis. "US Planes Clash With MIGs," THE (London) OBSERVER, (Apr 4, 1965), 1. Bloodworth reports a U.S. air attack on N. Vietnam in which Russian-built MIGs were sighted. A bridge at Dong Huong was cut by the U.S. planes. U.S. and VC casualty statistics and U.S. helicopter losses are noted.
249. Browne, Malcolm W. THE NEW FACE OF WAR. New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1965. 284pp. Ill. AP correspondent-photographer records his impressions of the Vietnam war, 1961-64. His accounts of VC-CCIN force confrontations are supplemented with data on a broad range of subjects, e.g., logistics, psyops, indigenous customs, environ. factors, and intell.
250. Brownlow, Cecil. "Burgeoning U.S. Use of Air Power Aimed at Forestalling Ground War with Chinese," AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, 82 (Apr 26, 1965), 26-31. Ill. Brownlow discusses types and capabilities of U.S. aircraft use in S. Vietnam; difficulties encountered under Viet Cong fire; problems of command; effectiveness of operations.

251. Brunn, Robert R. "SAM Site Diplomacy," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Apr 19, 1965), 1, 4. U.S. air-strike policy so far has been to stop short of Hanoi. According to the author, the U.S. will not make a political issue over Russian aid to N. Vietnam.
252. Burchett, Wilfred G. VIETNAM: Inside Story of the Guerrilla War. New York: International, [c. 1965]. Ill., map, ind. Australian Communist journalist, eager to illustrate folly of U.S. COIN strategy and tactics, gives details of his six-month visit with Liberation Front guerrillas in S. Vietnam. He notes COIN force casualties, use of air power.
253. Cahn, Robert. "Bombing Pause Rejected," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Apr 20, 1965), 1, 3. Pres Johnson has again stated U.S. determination to remain in S. Vietnam until it is free. Although he stressed his desire for peace talks, he said the U.S. will not stop bombing N. Vietnam in the interest of encouraging negotiations.
254. Chapin, Emerson. "Jets Hit Airfield In North Vietnam," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 9, 1965), 1, 2. U.S. planes bombed a N. Vietnamese airbase at Vinh, 150 miles south of Hanoi. Barracks and a supply depot were also hit. U.S. casualty statistics and a Marine landing are noted. The U.S. has a total of 42,200 troops in S. Vietnam.
255. Chapin, Emerson. "Refugees in Vietnam Wait and Hope to Go Home," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 10, 1965), 14. The S. Vietnamese Government, with U.S. economic aid, has built refugee camps for people who fled Binhinh Province. Movies are shown and civic action projects involving education are being carried out while people wait to return home.

256. Chapin, Emerson. "U.S. Reports Gain in Vietnam," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 7, 1965), 3. An increase in VC casualties, weapons losses, defections, and a corresponding S. Vietnamese decrease in losses indicate significant government success for the month of April. Air attacks on N. Vietnam are reported and VC casualty statistics are noted.
257. Chapin, Emerson. "Vietnamese Press Retreating Reds," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 13, 1965), 1, 16. U.S. air support of S. Vietnamese and U.S. forces under VC attack at Songbe is reported. The air support was a major factor in forcing the VietCong to retreat. U.S. air attacks on N. Vietnam are noted.
258. "Chinese Communist International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 10, 1965), BBB1-bbb27. President Johnson expressed U.S. determination to remain in Vietnam as he signed a bill authorizing the use of an additional \$700 million in the war. 6000 more Marines are reported to have landed in S. Vietnam.
259. "Communist China International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 12, 1965), BBB1-15. The number of U.S. bombings of N. Vietnam, types of planes used and number of bombs dropped are noted in this report. A U.S. military official is quoted as saying the bombing has been ineffectual thus far. The U.S. is charged with violating the Geneva accord.
260. "Communist China: International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 31, 1965), BSB1-bbb9. This broadcast contains reports of U.S. and S. Vietnamese casualty statistics resulting from the U.S. Embassy bombing; of a U.S. reconnaissance plane shot down over China; and of the ineffectiveness of U.S. use of gas in S. Vietnam.

261. "Communist China International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Apr 2, 1965), BBB1-11. The U.S. policy of bombing N. Vietnam is stated by Secy of State Dean Rusk, and criticized in U.S. newspapers. The U.S. attempt to route VC from a forest in S. Vietnam by burning it with napalm and chemicals is noted. Predictions of U.S. defeat are made.
262. "Communist China: International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 25, 1965), BBB1-bbb21. A U.S. air attack in North Vietnam in which 79 people were either killed or wounded is reported and condemned.
263. Dallin, Alexander. "Moscow & Vietnam," THE NEW LEADER, 48 (May 10, 1965), 5-8. According to the author, the U.S. is hurting itself by driving Russia into a corner on the matter of Vietnam. Dallin feels the U.S. should try to reach accord with Russia, even though S. Vietnam may be lost as a result.
264. "Daylight On The Vietnam Crisis, THE (London) OBSERVER, (Feb 14, 1965), 12-13. Ill., Map. According to this article, which includes a discussion and chronological table of events in Vietnam, the U.S. has deliberately escalated the war in an attempt to improve its position for the inevitable negotiations which will end this war.
265. "The Deepening War," THE NATION, 200 (May 3, 1965), 461. According to this editorial, the U.S. has intervened on the losing side in a civil war in Vietnam. The Viet Cong will not stop fighting and Johnson must choose between peace and increased escalation, over which he will have less and less control.

266. "East Germany," FBIS DAILY REPORT: USSR & East Europe, (May 20, 1965), EEL-ee5. The U.S. has temporarily discontinued its air attacks on North Vietnam in an attempt to persuade Hanoi to negotiate a settlement of the Vietnam war.
267. "Failures In S. Vietnam Cause Concern," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 9, 1965), BBB4-5. This report from Peking contains excerpts from an article in U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT in which the U.S. position in S. Vietnam is viewed as hopeless. Quotes from members of Congress present conflicting views over the official U.S. policy on Vietnam.
268. Fall, Bernard B. "Vietnam: The Agonizing Reappraisal," CURRENT HISTORY, 48 (Feb 1965), 95-102. Map. Lack of civic action in the hamlets, Catholic oppression of Buddhists and Montagnard opposition to govt policies in S. Vietnam provide opportunities the Comm exploit. The author analyzes U.S. alternatives, but seems to feel victory is unlikely
269. Farmer, James. COUNTERINSURGENCY: Principles and Practices in Vietnam. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND, 1964. Charts. The Vietnam war offers the U.S. an opportunity to improve its techniques of countering insurgencies, which the author feels will increase in number in the future.
270. Finney, John W. "U.S. May Expand Fleet," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 9, 1965), 1, 2. The U.S. is considering an increase in naval aid to S. Vietnam to help guard the coast from Communist infiltration. Intelligence reports indicate the V.C. are using the sea to an increasing degree to smuggle men and supplies into S. Vietnam.

271. "First Reactions To Johnson Speech On Vietnam," THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS, 17 (Apr 28, 1965), 12, 13. Johnson's assertion that the U.S. will engage in "unconditional" discussions over Vietnam, stated in his Baltimore speech, is charged as untrue by PRAVDA, which says Johnson has set up restrictions to negotiation.
272. Foell, Earl W. "Peking, U.S. Cool," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Mar 10, 1965), 1. This chronological review of UN Secretary General Thant's proposals to the U.S. and China for negotiations over S. Vietnam and their replies indicates that neither country is anxious to negotiate.
273. Frank, Jerome D. "A Statement on South Vietnam," BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, 21 (May 1965), 32-33. This writer advocates more sparing use of violence in Vietnam and more emphasis on propaganda and promotion of economic prosperity in the war for the minds of the Vietnamese people.
274. Frankel, Max. "Neutral Nations Given U.S. Terms On Vietnam War," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 9, 1965), 1. The President's speech on the U.S. position in Vietnam, which stressed U.S. willingness to negotiate, and contained an offer of aid to both North and South is reviewed, along with the Congressional reaction.
275. Frankel, Max. "Vietnam 'Negotiations'," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 20, 1965), 5. The author reports details of U.S. offers and Chinese replies to the suggestion of negotiation over Vietnam. The U.S. hopes to bring China to negotiate by bombing N. Vietnam; China hopes to gain by Viet Cong victories in S. Vietnam.

276. "From Dean Rusk: Answers To Key Questions on Vietnam," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, 58 (May 10, 1965), 74-7. Dean Rusk says U.S. action in S. Vietnam upholds international law as established in the United Nations Charter; the Viet Cong have broken this law.
277. "From U.S. Leaders: A 'Briefing' on War and Policy," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, 58 (May 10, 1965), 39-43. Ill. This article includes information on possible U.S. use of nuclear weapons, the effectiveness of U.S. bombing of N. Vietnam, the reasons for U.S. fighting.
278. Gayelin, Phillip. "Doubts About Bombing Likely to Bring Build-Up by U.S. in Ground War," THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 165 (Apr 21, 1965), 1, 22. The author expects an increase in U.S. land forces in S. Vietnam and a decrease in bombing attacks on N. Vietnam. Such strategy may avoid the conflict with China or Russia that air attacks might bring about.
279. Giap (Gen) Vo Nguyen. "Peace Through War," ATLAS, 9 (Jan 1965), 37-9. Tr. by Abe Farbstein from REVOLUTION (Paris). General Giap accuses the U.S. imperialists of setting up successive governments of terror in S. Vietnam. He predicts failure for the U.S. and success for the revolutionary National Liberation Front.
280. Halberstam, David. THE MAKING OF A QUAGMIRE. New York: Random House, [c. 1964]. 323pp. The Washington-Saigon-press-corps controversy over reportage of Vietnam war is the substance of the book. Ap Bac, pagoda raids, Ngo family, U.S.-Vietnamese diplomats and officers, and Nov 1963 coup are described by this Pulitzer-Prize-winning journalist.

281. Hillman, (Lt Col) Rolfe L. "A Day In Vietnam," ARMY, 15 (Feb 1965), 39-48. Map. In this adaption from a film, eleven Army officers stationed in S. Vietnam describe their activities for one day. Offensive, defensive, psychological operations, training, communications, medical service, civic action are mentioned in the report.
282. Hollingworth, Clare. "Art of Putting Down Saigon Coups," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Apr 10, 1965), 9. The author reports the S. Vietnamese Army lacks troops, leaders, road transport, small arms, machine-guns, mortars, and Bofors. Only with government reinforcements can the Army withstand the expected major Viet Cong attacks.
283. Hollingworth, Clare. "Attempt To Turn The Tide In Vietnam," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Apr 23, 1965), 13. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara has said the war in S. Vietnam will be intensified. Attempts to get recruits and to bolster S. Vietnamese troop morale are being made. The author claims that U.S. intelligence is poor.
284. Hollingworth, Clare. "Morale of Vietcong Still Unbroken," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Apr 19, 1965), 7. The author reports that U.S. bombing of N. Vietnam has not broken VC morale, but has made supply of the insurgents more difficult. Increased accuracy of U.S. bombing is partially due to use of air-to-ground missiles.
285. Hollingworth, Clare. "S. Vietnamese Prefer to Keep Out of Firing Line," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Apr 27, 1965), 11. According to the author, the S. Vietnamese troops have little desire to fight because they feel the war is becoming a U.S. operation. They resent being used for world issues, and "soft" U.S. military living at their expense.

286. Hollingworth, Clare. "The Reluctant Soldier of South Vietnam," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Apr 10, 1965), 9. The author reports police-like tactics of recruitment officers in S. Vietnam. According to the author, the S. Vietnamese feel the war is between China and the U.S. and they are therefore reluctant to fight.
287. Hollingworth, Clare. "230 Planes Attack Vietcong HQ," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Apr 17, 1965), 9. U.S. bombing of an area believed to contain National Liberation Headquarters is reported. The author feels both the U.S. and Viet Cong are preparing for campaigns to coincide with the beginning of the wet season.
288. Hughes, John. "Cost Of A Conflict," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (May 13, 1965), 1, 10. The author presents the effects of the war in Vietnam on the civilian population. He feels the U.S. must make a difficult choice between withdrawal which allows a Communist takeover, or remaining, thereby causing the innocent to suffer.
289. Hughes, John. "GIs Warn Public of Long Viet Pull," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, (Apr 23, 1965), 1. The author reports morale of U.S. military personnel in S. Vietnam is high. Of the men interviewed, none felt the U.S. should withdraw, and all stressed that patience is necessary to win the war.
290. Hughes, John. "Hint of Stability In Saigon," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Apr 20, 1965), 1. Hughes reports the government of Premier Phan Huy Quat is quietly gaining strength and promising possible political stability to S. Vietnam. Moves to establish a National Legislative Council indicate his progress.

291. "If Red China Does Jump Into Vietnam War," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, (Mar 29, 1965), 68-9. Ill., map. According to this article, latest U.S. intelligence estimates indicate China will not launch an offensive in S.E. Asia, largely because of the potentially destructive power of U.S. military force which includes 7th fleet and Polaris submarines.
292. Ikle, Fred Charles. "The Real Negotiations On South Vietnam," THE REPORTER, 32 (June 3, 1965), 15-16. The author feels that negotiations over Vietnam would be to Communist advantage and should not be held at a Geneva Conference. He feels the present negotiations through speeches, hints, and actions will result in a satisfactory solution.
293. "In Vietnam: Signs of Red Buildup For A Showdown With U.S.," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, 58 (Apr 19, 1965), 38-9. Map, ill. Officials in Saigon feel the N. Vietnamese think the U.S. will not escalate the war much more; they are preparing to launch a major offensive in the hope of achieving a position advantageous to negotiations.
294. "International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: USSR & East Europe, (Mar 16, 1965), BB1-bb36. In this group of reports the U.S. is accused of being the aggressor in the S. Vietnamese war; of sending troops and of planning to send arms to S. Vietnam; of planning to kill the crops in S. Vietnam. Predictions of ultimate U.S. failure are made.
295. "International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: USSR & East Europe, (Mar 31, 1965), BB1-bb27. U.S. and S. Vietnamese offensive operations, casualty statistics, and weapons losses are noted in this report from Moscow. U.S. use of gas in S. Vietnam is condemned.

296. Johnson, Lyndon B. "U.S. Policy in Vietnam: The Offer to Negotiate," CURRENT, (May 1965), 6-7. This excerpt from President Johnson's speech at the Johns Hopkins University indicates U.S. determination to help S. Vietnam resist Viet Cong aggression; contains an offer of economic aid to both N. and S. Vietnam.
297. Johnstone, William C. "The United States in Southern Asia," CURRENT HISTORY, 48 (Feb 1965), 65-8. The author briefly presents the U.S. position in SE Asia and suggests that the U.S. develop a broad, strategic framework of policy so that programs bear some relationship to clearly defined overall U.S. objectives.
298. Jones, P.H.M. "The Holy Alliance," FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 48 (Apr 1, 1965), 49-50. Ill. The author discusses the Buddhists as a political force in S. Vietnam. He analyzes their actions since 1964, and feels they are searching for principles to fight for and believes they must adopt a new cause if they are to survive as a political entity.
299. Kentley, Robert. "Reds' Internal Troubles Make North Vietnam Vulnerable to Bombings," THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 165 (Mar 2, 1965), 1, 22. Some observers in Saigon feel if the U.S. stepped up its air strikes in N. Vietnam Hanoi would cease aiding the V.C. rather than suffer serious damage to the economic gains it has made and risk Chinese domination.
300. Keatley, Robert. "Strikes in North Leave Basic Political, Military Problems Unresolved," THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 165, (Feb 16, 1965), 1, 8. Keatley analyzes the effect on N. and S. Vietnam of U.S. air strikes in N. Vietnam, and points out that the political instability of Saigon has a continuing effect on the war.

301. King, Seth. "Big U.S. Fire-Bomb Raid Hits Vietcong Near Saigon," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 1, 1965), 1, 12. Three U.S.-S. Vietnamese military operations are reported in this article: an incendiary attack, a helicopter operation in S. Vietnam, and an air attack on N. Vietnam. U.S. casualty statistics are noted.
302. King, Seth S. "U.S. Bombs Radar In North Vietnam," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 23, 1965), 1, 4. According to this report, U.S. planes attacked and "virtually destroyed" a radar station in N. Vietnam. Other offensive and defensive operations and a policy statement by Ambassador Taylor indicating that retaliation will continue are noted.
303. Kleiman, Robert. "Vietnam: The Inexplicable Strategy," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 29, 1965), 32. The author says the U.S. policy of bombing N. Vietnam, while avoiding negotiations, is confusing to U.S. allies. He urges the U.S. to adopt a political strategy that will take priority over military tactics before air attacks on the North are increased.
304. Langguth, Jack. "Air Power Put To Test In Vietnam," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 7, 1965), 4-E. 111. Langguth reports on the use of jets in S. Vietnam, and the attitude of the S. Vietnamese and Viet Cong to their use. Officials think jets are effective and that their use is the major reason the V.C. aren't using conventional warfare tactics.
305. Langguth, Jack. "Air Power Wins Vietnam Battle," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 15, 1965), 3. An engagement between the VC and U.S.-S. Vietnamese forces in which U.S. air action and use of napalm ensured a government victory is reported. An unsuccessful U.S. defensive operation is noted, and casualty statistics of both battles are reported.

306. Langguth, Jack. "Bridge Bombings Called Effective," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 26, 1965), 1, 3. The author reports that U.S. bombing in N. Vietnam has destroyed 24 bridges and has effectively slowed Viet Cong transportation. U.S. intelligence, gained largely from reconnaissance flights, is limited. An encounter with VC forces is noted.
307. Langguth, Jack. "Delta Offensive Begun By Saigon," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 26, 1965), 3. The author reports govt troops are taking the offensive in Mekong delta and will not accept a temporary cease fire if it is offered by the VC. Military officials fear a flagging war effort in S. Vietnam may bring pressure to halt air attacks on the North.
308. Langguth, Jack. "Four Guard Stations Added in Effort to Deter New Viet Cong Infiltration," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Feb 11, 1965), 12. U.S. troops at Pleiku have increased the number of guard posts in an attempt to avoid a repetition of the recent Viet Cong attack. Casualty statistics from Pleiku and Camp Holloway are noted.
309. Langguth, Jack. "Johnson's Speech On Vietnam Is Worrying Saigon Officials," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 9, 1965), 13. President Johnson's endorsement of "unconditional discussions" in the Vietnam war worries a number of S. Vietnamese officials. The U.S. plans to publicize the speech widely, and possibly air drop abridgements in N. Vietnam.
310. Langguth, Jack. "9 U.S. Copter Men Killed By Vietcong Ground Fire," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 20, 1965), 1, 4. Map. U.S. casualty statistics, and offensive and psychological operations are reported. The effectiveness of these measures, reconnaissance flights, and description of weapons sent to Marines at Danang are also noted.

311. Langguth, Jack. "One MIG Seen On Fire," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 111 (Apr 10, 1965), 1, 3. The author reports a Naval-Air Force air attack on N. Vietnam. A number of bridges were destroyed and one plane shot down. A previous air strike and the number of planes lost are noted.
312. Langguth, Jack. "Rail Line Hit Hard In North Vietnam," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 5, 1965), 1, 19. U.S. military action in S. Vietnam, including a land encounter with the VC near Danang that was supported from the air, is noted. U.S.-S. Vietnamese bombing of boxcars and barracks in N. Vietnam is reported.
313. Langguth, Jack. "Bois Routed In Lowlands," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 12, 1965), 3. Government forces broke up a Viet Cong concentration in an effort to clear Highway 1. Another S. Vietnamese operation is reported, and government and VC casualty statistics are provided.
314. Langguth, Jack. "Saigon Catholics Contend Regime Is Lazy On Reds," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 10, 1965), 1, 14. U.S. and S. Vietnamese military activities in Vietnam, including U.S. air attacks on N. Vietnam and Government defensive operations in S. Vietnam are reported. U.S. and S. Vietnamese casualty statistics are noted.
315. Langguth, Jack. "Saigon May Drop Military Council," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 1, 1965), 1, 3. This report of military activity in Vietnam contains information on an air strike and its success, discovery of a VC arms cache, and the disclosure of a plot to attack the Danang air base.

316. Langguth, Jack. "Saigon Seeks Aid of Nonaligned In Advance Of Any Negotiations," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 7, 1965), 2. The S. Vietnamese Foreign Minister is attempting, through goodwill visits in Asia, to set forth Saigon's position and improve its prospects should the war be settled at the negotiation table.
317. Langguth, Jack. "Saigon's Losses In Battle Heavy," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 11, 1965), 1, 2. Langguth reports heavy fighting in S. Vietnam in which more than 300 S. Vietnamese troops were killed or wounded. U.S. bombing of N. Vietnam continues, and a number of bridges, boxcars, and a truck are reported hit.
318. Langguth, Jack. "Songbe Close-Up: Dead G.I. Clutches Knife," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 13, 1965), 16. The author reports the Viet Cong attack on Songbe, describing the action in detail. VC casualty statistics are noted.
319. Langguth, Jack. "Tay Ninh Search Over," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 19, 1965), 3. The author reports that the government assault on a VC jungle stronghold has ended with moderate success. Although there was no direct contact with the enemy, papers were seized and the camp destroyed. The action has improved the morale of the 5th Division.
320. Langguth, Jack. "They Are Not Jolly In The Foxholes," THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, (May 9, 1965), 26-7, 81. The activity of a Special Forces advisor is described in this report from S. Vietnam. Leadership, training, an offensive operation and its effectiveness, and civic action are discussed.

321. Langguth, Jack. "35 U.S. Planes Destroy Trucks In Raid On North Vietnam Road," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 8, 1965), 17. Map. The author reports a U.S. air attack on N. Vietnam; a S. Vietnamese train that was partially blown up by VC mines; U.S., S. Vietnamese, and VC casualty statistics resulting from a three-day battle in S. Vietnam.
322. Langguth, Jack. "U.S. Aides See Months Of Bombing Red Vietnam," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 25, 1965), 10. The author reports a bombing raid on N. Vietnam. He notes that officials in Saigon expect the air attacks to continue from four to six months before Hanoi will be willing to recall its troops from S. Vietnam and negotiate for peace.
323. Langguth, Jack. "U.S. Navy Planes Sent On Strikes Against Vietcong," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 3, 1965), 1, 10. Map. The author reports Naval participation in an air attack on Tayninh Forest in S. Vietnam. U.S. air actions in N. Vietnam, and ground actions in S. Vietnam are reported, with casualty statistics.
324. Langguth, Jack. "U.S. Paratroops In Vietnam Dig In," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 6, 1965), 16. U.S. troops took up their posts at two vulnerable bases in S. Vietnam and more Marines are expected to arrive. Marine offensive actions and U.S. and VC casualty statistics are presented, and U.S. air attacks on N. Vietnam are recorded.
325. Langguth, Jack. "U.S. Planes Drive Vietcong Raiders From a Key Town," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 12, 1965), 1, 3. VC forces overcame U.S. and S. Vietnamese troops in an attack on the capital of Phuoclong Province and held it for six hours, despite U.S. air action. Casualty statistics from both this and another government operation are noted.

326. Langguth, Jack. "Vietcong Activity Off During Week," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 19, 1965), 3. U.S. officials in S. Vietnam have noted a recent decline in Viet Cong action from 12 to 8 incidents per day. The Government plans to deport three "peace seekers" to N. Vietnam as a countermeasure to the Viet Cong-inspired 'Anti-American Day'.
327. Langguth, Jack. "Vietcong Stronghold is Smashed Near Danang," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 30, 1965), 6. Government forces discovered and filled in a long and well-fortified network of Viet Cong trenches near the Danang air base. Bombing of N. Vietnam and an air and sea operation, both successful, are reported. VC casualty statistics are noted.
328. Langguth, (SP 5) Jack. "Vietcong's Rate of Deaths Rises," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 29, 1965), 1, 4. Map. Despite a rise in Viet Cong casualties, U.S. officers are apprehensive of a major VC offensive in S. Vietnam. Correspondent notes offensive and defensive operations and particular terrain problems.
329. "Lauds Aid In Vietnam," FRONT LINES, 3 (Mar 1, 1965), 1, 11. The Deputy Inspector General for Foreign Assistance reports that the U.S. A.I.D. program in S. Vietnam is working well. He recently returned from Vietnam where he checked the progress of the U.S. program.
330. Lippmann, Walter and Wayne Morse. "Has the Military Approach Failed?" CURRENT, (May 1965), 10-12. Lippmann criticizes U.S. commitment to S. Vietnam, feels Saigon may settle with the VC and ask the U.S. to leave. Senator Morse notes policy contradictions, criticizes Johnson for following advice of those who have been wrong continually.

331. Margolis, Howard. "From Wahsington: Notes on Vietnam," BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, 21 (Apr 1965), 2-3, 47-48. The author reports U.S. political strategy in Vietnam is one of letting events run their course. He analyzes reasons for this policy and for the rejection of the alternatives of expanded war or negotiation.
332. Markbreiter, Tuyet-Nguyet. "Last Hope in Saigon," FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 47 (Mar 12, 1965), 436-439. This pro-Buddhist author feels S. Vietnam's last hope to win the war is for the U.S. to realize that a representative, national government is the only means by which to rally peasant support, and defeat the Viet Cong.
333. Markbreiter, Tuyet Nguyet. "Vietnamese Dilemma," FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 47 (Mar 25, 1965), 552-555. The author believes the S. Vietnamese will win the war against the VC only if the U.S. withdraws. In a recent trip to S. Vietnam the author found the people opposed to the U.S., who they feel creates and destroys govts for its own purposes.
334. Martin, (Lt Col) Donald F. "Vietnam: Difficult Years," AIR UNIVERSITY REVIEW, 16 (Mar-Apr 1965), 51-8. The author presents a background to and an analysis of the insurgency in Vietnam. He feels a strong central govt is essential to defeat any insurgency, and suggests three tactics to make the insurgency too costly to be worthwhile to the insurgents.
335. "McNamara Predicts Long Vietnam Fight," AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, 82 (May 3, 1965), 20. McNamara reports that Viet Cong infiltration continues, and that U.S. air strikes are designed to impede such infiltration. He discounted the possibility of use of nuclear weapons, and predicted a "long and difficult" struggle in Vietnam.

336. Mecklin, John. MISSION IN TORMENT: An Intimate Account of the U.S. Role in Vietnam. New York: Doubleday, 1965. xiii, 318pp. Map. Newsman records impressions acquired during 1962-64 assignment as Public Affairs Officer, U.S. Embassy, Saigon. Problems of dealing with press corps, Ngo family, apathetic populace are sensitively discussed.
337. Minh, T. "What Comes Next in Vietnam?" THE NEW REPUBLIC, 151 (Sept 12, 1964), 7-8. According to this author, the U.S. has three choices in S. Vietnam: keep supporting "strong men" and watch them fail; choose a puppet and attempt to negotiate; or, preferably, deal with the new Buddhist and nationalistic forces in S. Vietnamese politics.
338. Mohr, Charles, and Seymour Topping. "Vietcong Blow Up U.S. Barracks, G.I. Killed, 24 Hunted in Rubble; Saigon Troops Routed in Battle," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Feb 11, 1965), 1, 12. This report on the Viet Cong bombing at Pleiku also includes accounts of other engagements, casualty statistics, and speculation on U.S. course of action.
339. Moore, Robin [Moore, Robert Lowell, Jr.]. THE GREEN BERETS. New York: Crown, 1965. 341pp. Author blended "fact with fiction" in this account of his Jan-June 1964 tour of Vietnam. Reportedly, the Pentagon regards as controversial his 'stories' about Special Forces techniques and operations and his assessment of the Vietnamese officer corps.
340. Morgenthau, Hans J. "Russia, The U.S. and Vietnam," THE NEW REPUBLIC, (May 1, 1965), 12-13. The author feels there is no longer a possibility for a negotiated settlement in Vietnam and that U.S. policy is forcing a reluctant Russia to support Hanoi, bringing the world closer to a dreaded military confrontation which no one seems to know how to avoid.

341. "New Weapons, New Experience," THE NEW REPUBLIC, 152 (Apr 17, 1965), 7-8. New weapons that are being used by the U.S. in S. Vietnam, including grenade launchers, helicopters, amphibian surface vehicles and landing craft, are mentioned in this article.
342. Nivolon, Francois. "New Strategy," FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 48 (Apr 29, 1965), 230. The U.S. is developing a new strategy for S. Vietnam in light of Hanoi's refusal to consider unconditional discussions. The S. Vietnamese Government wants U.S. Marines to fight offensively. The mil. situation is poor and guerrilla sabotage will increase.
343. "North Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 9, 1965), JJJ1-jjj16. This report includes protests over the arrival of U.S. Marines and N. Korean troops in S. Vietnam, and statistics on U.S. and VC casualties and weapon losses. Alleged U.S. terrorism against civilian population is reported.
344. "North Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 25, 1965), JJJ1-25. U.S. air attacks and naval intrusions into N. Vietnam in violation of the 1954 Geneva accord are noted in this report. The U.S. is charged with plans to escalate the war, use of gas and terroristic measures, as well as repression of a Saigon peace movement.
345. "North Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 26, 1965), JJJ1-24. In these reports from Hanoi, the U.S. is accused of using gas in S. Vietnam. Such action is declared illegal, and Senator Wayne Morse's opinion upholding this view is cited. A U.S.-S. Vietnamese air attack on N. Vietnam is noted.

346. "North Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 29, 1965), JJJ1-25. This report includes statistics on U.S. air attacks on N. Vietnam and planes shot down. Protests over U.S. use of gas in S. Vietnam are registered and U.S. actions are called a violation of the 1954 Geneva Accord.
347. "North Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 31, 1965), JJJ1-jjj22. U.S. use of gas and napalm in S. Vietnam, U.S. casualty statistics resulting from the embassy bombing, U.S. and S. Vietnamese offensive operations, and the number of planes shot down are noted in this report.
348. "North Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Apr 1, 1965), JJJ1-12. U.S. air attacks on N. Vietnam, the number of planes shot down, and Viet Cong attacks on U.S. helicopter operations in S. Vietnam are noted. U.S. use of gas in Vietnam is condemned.
349. "North Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 7, 1965), JJJ1-jjj26. Reports of U.S. air attacks on N. Vietnam and of U.S. troops being sent to S. Vietnam are contained in this series of broadcasts. U.S. action in the Dominican Republic is condemned.
350. "North Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 10, 1965), JJJ1-jjj17. U.S. air attacks on N. Vietnam, and Marine landings in S. Vietnam are reported. U.S. contention that all Vietnam and the coast is a U.S. combat zone is noted as evidence of aggressive imperialism.

351. "North Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 13, 1965), JJJ1-jjj15. Peking and Hanoi broadcasts condemn U.S. atrocities in the Vietnam war. According to a Hanoi English-language report, captured U.S. pilots "admit U.S. aggression."
352. "North Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 14, 1965), JJJ1-12. This series of broadcasts includes reports of U.S. air attacks on N. Vietnam, Johnson's creation of Vietnam and large areas of the international waters as a U.S. combat zone, and landing of U.S. marines in S. Vietnam.
353. "North Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 17, 1965), JJJ1-jjj18. Johnson's offer of unconditional discussions to N. Vietnam is called hypocritical; U.S. air attacks on N. Vietnam, use of napalm, reconnaissance flights, troop organization are noted.
354. "North Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 18, 1965), JJJ1-jjj20. This series of broadcasts contains reports of U.S. use of chemicals in S. Vietnam, terrorism, difficulties in recruiting soldiers, bombing of N. Vietnam, reconnaissance flights, and casualty statistics.
355. "North Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 20, 1965), JJJ1-jjj22. U.S. air strikes in Nghe An and Ha Tinh provinces are noted, and U.S. defeats and casualty statistics in the Southern highlands are reported. Failure of imperialist strategy, which called a temporary halt to bombing in N. Vietnam, is noted.

356. "North Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 25, 1965), JJJ1-jjj15. Included in these broadcasts are reports of U.S. bombing in North Vietnam in which 79 people were killed. U.S. aggression in Cambodia is also reported.
357. "North Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 26, 1965), JJJ1-jjj16. Hanoi broadcasts regret the Indian Govt statement which seems to give recognition to the political division of Vietnam; they reiterate Communist condemnation of U.S. military actions in Vietnam.
358. "Now Is The Time For The United States To Change Her Military Strategy In Vietnam," FREE CHINA & ASIA, 12 (Feb 1965), 2, 3. According to this editorial, the U.S. should change its military strategy in S. Vietnam from strictly retaliatory to partially offensive. Cutting off N. Vietnam's supplies and organizing a SE Asian Volunteer army is recommended.
359. "Now U.S. Has One Propaganda Voice In Vietnam," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, 58 (Apr 19, 1965), 22. The U.S. is attempting to win support from the estimated 50 per cent of S. Vietnamese who are uncommitted. This effort, under the direction of the USIA, includes an increase in radio stations, distribution of transistor radios, and pamphlets.
360. Oka, Takashi. "Saigon Seeks Aid From Hills," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (May 1, 1965), 1, 5. The U.S. and S. Vietnamese are attempting through military and economic aid and political measures to win the loyalty of the pro-Viet Cong Montagnard tribesmen, who could be invaluable government allies.

361. Oka, Takashi. "Viet Cong Accelerates," THE (London) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (May 13, 1965), 2. Ill. Viet Cong offensive action in S. Vietnam is reported. S. Vietnamese casualty statistics and weapons losses are large. U.S. casualties are also noted.
362. "President Johnson and Secretary McNamara Review Situation in Viet-Nam," DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN, 52 (May 17, 1965), 748-57. This article comprises a transcript of Johnson's Apr 27 news conference and McNamara's statement and reply to press questions on Apr 26. The Defense Secretary evaluates U.S. air strikes north of the 17th parallel.
363. Ray, (Capt) James F. "The District Advisor," MILITARY REVIEW, 45 (May 1965), 3-8. Ill. The author, who was killed while serving as an advisor in Vietnam, wrote of his activities, problems, and progress. He suggested a language training course for advisors, and believed that the medical advisor should be given greater latitude.
364. Raymond, Jack. "McNamara Calls Hanoi Aggression 'More Flagrant'," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 27, 1965), 1, 12. Sec'y of Defense McNamara said VC infiltration of S. Vietnam continues, although U.S. air attacks on supply routes have been partially effective. He stated the U.S. cost in dollars and men, and also S. Vietnamese and VC casualties.
365. Raymond, Jack. "More U.S. Troops Going To Vietnam, Pentagon Hints," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 12, 1965), 1, 3. The U.S. will send more troops to S. Vietnam and increase its air attacks in both North and South in keeping with its effort to make Hanoi stop aiding VC. Air raids on the North have been 70-74 per cent successful.

366. Raymond, Jack. "Weed Killers Aid War On Vietcong," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 28, 1965), 2. Weed killers are being used in S. Vietnam by the U.S. as defoliants and by the S. Vietnamese to destroy crops. The latter use is a source of controversy because it is only partially successful, and might arouse charges of germ warfare.
367. "Red Chinese Weapons And Supplies Seized By Vietnamese Forces," FREE CHINA WEEKLY, 3 (Feb 28, 1965), 1. According to this article, approximately 100 tons of Viet Cong military supplies, provided by the N. Vietnamese, were seized by the S. Vietnamese forces. Statistics on the types of weapons seized are noted in this report.
368. Roche, John P. "The Liberals And Vietnam," THE NEW LEADER, (Apr 26, 1965), 16-20. The author feels that India, not Vietnam, is the key to Asia. He feels, therefore, that the U.S. should not commit itself to S. Vietnam to such a degree that it risks a Korean type war. It should establish ground security and try to develop a stable government.
369. "Rusk Explains U.S. Policies on Vietnam Negotiations," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, (Apr 23, 1965), 8. Secretary of State Dean Rusk notes recent political efforts which could possibly lead to negotiation in Vietnam, and stresses U.S. willingness to stop bombing N. Vietnam if Viet Cong infiltration ceases.
370. Scott, Richard. "How the War Has Extended," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Mar 18, 1965), 13. This chronological "Diary of Operations" in S. Vietnam indicates increased U.S. involvement. U.S. policy, organization, Marine Corps operations, offensive and defensive operations are noted.

371. Scott, Richard. "Non-Lethal Gas Used Against Vietcong," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Mar 23, 1965), 1. This is a report from Washington on kind of gas used and its effectiveness. U.S. sources claim gas has been used in lieu of air bombardment when VC "intermingle" with noncombatants. Another air raid against the North is noted in the article.
372. Scott, Richard. "100 U.S. Planes in Vietnam Attack," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Mar 16, 1965), 1. The author reports a U.S. bombing attack against N. Vietnam that was one of the heaviest and the most penetrating thus far. This indicates increased U.S. military pressure on N. Vietnam in attempt to make Hanoi stop its aggression in the South.
373. Scott, Richard. "President Firm On Vietnam," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, 57 (Apr 28, 1965), 11. President Johnson defended U.S. bombing of N. Vietnam and stated again that the U.S. will continue to defend S. Vietnam, regardless of the cost. He also said the U.S. still desires unconditional discussions and an honorable settlement in Vietnam.
374. Scott, Richard. "U.S. Briefing On Vietnam Policy," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Mar 8, 1965), 11. Dean Rusk will brief ambassadors of nations allied with the U.S. on U.S. policy in S. Vietnam to explain the bombings on N. Vietnam, quiet the call for negotiations, and solicit moral and material support. The U.S. hopes Hanoi will cease its aggression.
375. Scott, Richard. "U.S. Expected to Fight Harder in Vietnam," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Apr 2, 1965), 15. Scott reports the U.S. military effort in S. Vietnam is expected to be intensified as a result of discussions between Pres Johnson and Ambassador Taylor. The bombing of the Embassy in Saigon has increased U.S. determination to fight.

376. Scott, Richard. "US Tries To Prove Hanoi Guilty," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Mar 1, 1965), 9. Scott discusses the U.S. White Paper on S. Vietnam, quoting passages and criticizing inconsistencies of the source of V.C. arms and the rate of V.C. infiltration into the South. The author seems to doubt the U.S. claim that Hanoi is the aggressor.

377. Scott, Richard. "U.S. Will Continue to Use Non-Poisonous Gas in Vietnam," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Mar 25, 1965), 1. Dean Rusk stated that the gas used in S. Vietnam was not poisonous and would be used when deemed necessary. A U.S.-S. Vietnamese air attack on N. Vietnamese radar and radio installations is reported, and its success is noted.

378. Scott, Richard. "Use Of Nausea Gas More Foolish Than Vicious," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Mar 27, 1965), 9. The author reports details on the U.S. use of gas in S. Vietnam. He feels the U.S., if it used any gas, should have used tear gas, which would have been as effective and would have caused less of a public outcry.

379. Scott, Richard. "Vietnam Gas 'Propaganda' Gift to Communists," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Mar 25, 1965), 11. Quotes from U.S. newspapers indicate severe criticism of U.S. use of gas in S. Vietnam because of their political and propaganda effects, both of which were against the interest of the U.S.

380. Scott, Richard. "Vietnam Infiltration 'More Flagrant'," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Apr 27, 1965), 11. Defense Secretary McNamara says that VC infiltration into S. Vietnam continues, that the prime objective of U.S. bombing in N. Vietnam is to reduce the flow of insurgents to the South. The cost of the Vietnam war to the U.S. is noted.

381. "South Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 15, 1965), kkk1-10. This series of reports contains information on U.S. and S. Vietnamese casualty statistics and weapons losses resulting from defensive counterinsurgent operations. Predictions of U.S. failure are made, despite U.S. air attacks on N. Vietnam.
382. "South Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 16, 1965), kkk1-10. Six U.S. planes were downed in N. Vietnam during a U.S.-S. Vietnamese air attack on the North. S. Vietnamese police action is noted as is high government troop morale. This is a result of the increased U.S. commitment to S. Vietnam.
383. "South Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 24, 1965), KKK1-17. The U.S. is charged with terrorism, i.e. use of gas and torture, in this report from N. Vietnam. U.S. and S. Vietnamese casualty statistics for the period 1961-1964 are noted.
384. "South Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 25, 1965), kkk1-7. According to this report, a S. Vietnamese navy patrol intercepted four boats from N. Vietnam that were carrying ammunition and guns into S. Vietnam. Three boats escaped, one was sunk, its crew captured and its cargo retrieved.
385. "South Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 29, 1965), kkk1-9. The U.S. is accused of being the aggressor in the S. Vietnam war, and complaints against U.S. use of gas are voiced. Other aspects of U.S. terrorism are noted in this report from N. Vietnam.

386. "South Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 31, 1965), KKK1-kkk10. This report contains protests over U.S. use of gas in S. Vietnam. An offensive operation near Danang, in which 1,000 paratroopers and rangers and more than 100 aircraft participated, is also noted.
387. "South Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Apr 1, 1965), kkk1-4. U.S. use of gas in S. Vietnam is condemned. Two VC attacks on S. Vietnamese forces are noted, along with U.S. and S. Vietnamese casualty statistics and weapons losses.
388. "South Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 13, 1965), kkk1-3. Liberation Radio (clandestine) condemns U.S. for raid against students; Saigon broadcast gives details on government reward offered for information leading to the capture of five Viet Cong operating in the capital area.
389. "South Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 19, 1965), kkk1-11. Clandestine broadcasts in Vietnamese label Johnson's speeches on Vietnam policy "deceitful," protest naval patrols in waters off Vietnam, and mention U.S. losses at Bien Hoa.
390. "South Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (May 26, 1965), kkk1-14. Hanoi Domestic service reviews counterinsurgency-force personnel and weapons losses 1962-64. Saigon-Cholon press articles reflect S. Vietnamese resolution to continue the anti-Communist war.

391. Stanford, Neal. "Sea Struggle Grows Off Vietnam," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (May 5, 1965), 5. According to this author, Viet Cong use of the sea for arms infiltration is increasing. Counterinsurgent defensive measures include radar blockades, S. Vietnamese sea, river, and junk forces, and Marine Corps patrols.
392. Stanford, Neal. "Vietnam Escalation: 650 GIs to--50,000?" THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, (Apr 24, 1965), 1, 11. According to this author, an increase in the number of U.S. troops in Vietnam is expected. Statistics on the troop increase and economic aid since 1954 and casualty statistics since 1961 are noted.
393. "Statements Made Overseas," EXTERNAL AFFAIRS REVIEW, 15 (Feb 1965), 29-35. U.S. bombing of N. Vietnam is reported and U.S. desire for peace is noted in this article.
394. Stringer, William H. "U.S. Asks Soviet Aid For Asia," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (May 17, 1965), 1. President Johnson has asked all nations to aid SE Asia, and thereby to develop her technology. He feels such development would help prevent Communist inspired wars of liberation.
395. Strout, Richard L. "The Case For Viet Bombing," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Apr 26, 1965), 1, 8. This series of questions and answers deals with U.S. policy in N. Vietnam. Rising COIN troop morale, offensive measures and their effectiveness are noted.

396. Strout, Richard L. "Johnson Underlines Idealism in Vietnam Policy," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (May 14, 1965), 4. In a speech, Pres. Johnson stressed the encouraging effects of civic action and of economic aid given to S. Vietnam since 1954. He said the Vietnamese people are firm in their resolve to continue the anti-VC war.
397. "Support People Of Viet Nam And Indo-China, Fight U.S. Aggression To The End," PEKING REVIEW, (Mar 19, 1965), 5-6. The U.S. is charged as an aggressor and with trying to expand the war in S. Vietnam. Failure for the U.S. in S. Vietnam and SE Asia is predicted.
398. Szule, Tad. "Taylor, Arriving In U.S., Says Raids On North Lift South's Morale," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 29, 1965), 1, 3. Ambassador Taylor will discuss U.S. policy in Vietnam with President Johnson. Air attacks on the North may be increased or intensified; extension of the propaganda war and economic assistance to the S. will be discussed.
399. Topping, Seymour. "Gain Seen In War Against Vietcong," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 12, 1965), 1, 3. According to the author, increased information from the peasants, improvement in the ability of the S. Vietnamese army, and an increase in the number of volunteers and Viet Cong defectors indicate a favorable trend for the COIN forces.
400. Topping, Seymour. "6 Bridges Razed By U.S. Bombers In North Vietnam," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 17, 1965), 1, 3. A successful Naval air attack on six bridges in S. Vietnam is noted. A combined U.S.-S. Vietnamese troop landing in a jungle area believed to be near the National Liberation Headquarters is noted.

401. Topping, Seymour. "Raids Said to Give Hanoi Reds Pause," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Feb 14, 1965), 2. Topping analyzes the physical and psychological effects of U.S. air attacks on N. Vietnam; the legality of this action; the vital objectives for which the U.S. is fighting. Ambassador Taylor feels the air strikes were good for S. Vietnamese morale.
402. Topping, Seymour. "230-Plane Strike, Biggest Of War, Pounds Vietcong," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Apr 16, 1965), 1, 7. According to this report, a joint U.S. Navy, Air Force, Army, Marine, and S. Vietnamese Air Force attack on a Viet Cong jungle stronghold was carried out. Two other operations, including reconnaissance, are briefly noted.
403. "26 Flags In Vietnam," FRONT LINES, 3 (Mar 1, 1965), 1, 6. Twenty-six nations are aiding or have promised to aid S. Vietnam. The types of aid include technical advisors and operational units, equipment and major construction in Vietnam; and training and study abroad.
404. "U.S. Peace Plan For Asia--Will It Work?" U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, 58 (Apr 19, 1965), 35-37. Map, 111. The U.S. offers a choice to the Communists in N. Vietnam: Stop fighting and receive help; keep on fighting and face devastation." The Johnson plan for economic development of SE Asia is discussed.
405. "USSR International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: USSR & East Europe, (Mar 12, 1965), BB1-37. According to this report, the U.S. is irritated that its bombings in N. Vietnam have had so little effect on the war; the U.S. plans to widen its aggression; U.S. pilots will train in Malaysia for one week; the U.S. will train forces in Latin America.

406. "USSR International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: USSR & East Europe, (Mar 17, 1965), BB1-bb32. According to this group of reports, the U.S. plans to expand the war in Vietnam; U.S. ships and planes have shelled N. Vietnam. Senatorial opposition to the U.S. policy of remaining in S. Vietnam is noted.
407. "USSR International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: USSR & East Europe, (Mar 23, 1965), BB1-bb20. Moscow broadcasts condemn U.S. for its use of poison gases and other chemicals in Vietnam and report that the U.S. threatens to use "small atomic bombs" in the Vietnam war.
408. "USSR International Affairs: The Dominican Crisis," FBIS DAILY REPORT: USSR & East Europe, (May 7, 1965), BB1-6. "The Johnson Doctrine" is criticized as imperialist, and U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic is called a violation of international law. Congressional approval of economic support for Thailand is noted.
409. "USSR International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: USSR & East Europe, (May 14, 1965), BB1-bb21. Johnson restated U.S. willingness to negotiate the Vietnam war. U.S. use of napalm and gas is protested and air attacks on Laos are reported.
410. "USSR International Affairs," FBIS DAILY REPORT: USSR & East Europe, (May 26, 1965), BB1-bb23. Various Moscow broadcasts and press releases condemn U.S. actions in the Dominican Republic and Vietnam and report alleged FBI-CIA cooperation in seeking out Dominican Communists.

411. "United Nations: Security Council," INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, 19 (Winter 1965), 81-96. This report of the U.N. Security Council contains U.S. protests over offensive action by N. Vietnam, and Malaysian protests over Indonesian aggression. The Council's actions on this are noted.
412. "Use Of Gas In Vietnam Sparking Violent Reaction, Strong Defense," AVIATION WEEK, (Mar 29, 1965), 29. Hostile world reaction to the U.S. use of riot-control gas in S. Vietnam greatly reduces the possibility that gas will be used again in the Vietnam war. Officials feel the gases proved only "marginally successful." The U.S. defends its action.
413. "U.S. Threatens War Expansion In Vietnam," FBIS DAILY REPORT: Far East, (Mar 10, 1965), BBB1-3. U.S. actions in S. Vietnam, especially the recent arrival of Marines are criticized in this Comm report. Charges that the U.S. has escalated the war, and that it will eventually lose, are supported by quotes from U.S. newspapers.
414. "Vietnam," UN MONTHLY CHRONICLE, 2 (Apr 1965), 30-33. Letters from Bulgaria, Mongolia, Roumania and Russia contain complaints over U.S. action in S. Vietnam; Russia also notes the use of gas by U.S. forces. The S. Vietnamese representative complained that aid from N. Vietnam is being given to the Viet Cong.
415. "Vietnam Near Cracking Point," THE ECONOMIST, (Jan 30, 1965), 419-20. If no strong Govt emerges in S. Vietnam, there can be no justification for continued U.S. presence in the country. No such Govt has existed since the fall of the Diem regime, and this is partially because of the purging of all the Diem-appointed but anti-Communist officials.

416. "Visionary Carrot," FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 48 (April 29, 1965), 227. The author feels Johnson's offer of economic aid to SE Asia was designed to lure that area away from Chinese domination. If China would realize that an international effort to build SE Asian economies is in her own interest, there would be real hope for peace and progress.
417. "When Buddhists Cry Wolf," THE ECONOMIST, 214 (Jan 16, 1965), 205-6. Ill. According to this article, the political decline of the Buddhists, who favor negotiation with the Comm, was prompted by the northern origin of the Buddhist leaders, the anti-Buddhist attitude of the U.S. press. Buddhist agitation continues to complicate the Vietnam war.
418. "Who's Signaling What?" THE NEW REPUBLIC, 152 (Feb 20, 1965), 5-6. According to this article, the retaliatory measures taken by the Johnson administration in N. Vietnam were to appease U.S. wrath at personnel losses, and have escalated the war. The basic problem, as stated in this article, is internal political fighting in S. Vietnam.
419. Wicker, Tom. "U.S. Raids North Vietnam After 6-Day Lull Brings No Overture From Hanoi," THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (May 19, 1965), 1, 16. The U.S. has resumed bombing N. Vietnam after a six day pause, called officially for military reasons, but actually to demonstrate to the world that Hanoi has no desire to negotiate the Vietnam war.
420. "The White Paper," THE NEW REPUBLIC, 152 (Mar 13, 1965), 5-7. This editorial maintains that the U.S. State Dept White Paper of Feb 1965 fails to sustain its major contention that there is a large, militarily crucial infiltration of both men and materiel from Hanoi.

421. White, Peter T. "Saigon: Eye of the Storm," NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, 127 (June 1965), 835-72. Ill., maps. The author relates his impressions of Saigon and the people who live under constant threat of death, yet lead normal lives. Good background study for social customs and religious beliefs. Photography by W.E. Garrett.

422. "Wider War." THE NEW YORK TIMES, 114 (Mar 7, 1965), 1-3. In this editorial, the history of the U.S. commitment to S. Vietnam is traced from its beginning, under Eisenhower, through to Johnson. The latest air attacks on N. Vietnam, U.S. aims, risks, and possible settlements are analyzed and discussed.

423. Willis, David K. "U.S. A-Statement On Vietnam Querried," THE (Boston) CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 57 (Apr 27, 1965), 1, 3. The author reports no change in U.S. policy on the use of nuclear weapons in S. Vietnam. Although officials will not guarantee not to use such weapons, their use is not planned. A defensive operation is noted.

See also 4, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 20-25, 28, 29, 31-38, 41-69, 71-79, 81-86, 88, 90, 91, 93, 95, 98, 100-110, 112, 115-122, 124-135, 137-142, 164, 211, 215, 225

Yemen

424. Law, John. "'Forgotten' War In The Desert: A First-Hand Report," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, (May 24, 1965), 67-9. Nasser wants to maintain the Republican government of Yemen in power and is fighting to achieve this. However, the Yemen war is proving costly to Egypt, and may defeat Nasser's hopes of controlling the Arab world.

425. Prittie, Terrence. "Egyptians 'Lose Battles In Yemen'," THE (Manchester) GUARDIAN, (Feb 27, 1965), 9. According to Yemeni guerrilla forces, the Egyptians have used poison gas and bombs against both guerrillas and civilians; Egyptian troop morale is low; the soldiers are short of supplies; Egyptian casualty statistics are high.

Zanzibar

426. Lofchie, Michael F. "The Zanzibar Revolution: Background And Aftermath," AFRICA STUDIES BULLETIN, 7 (Dec 4, 1964), 15-16. Background to the revolt in Zanzibar and reasons for its success are noted. The revolution is considered the "culmination of a pattern of political development which is unique in the politics of contemporary Africa."

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